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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,846—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5387	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb., 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	8,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th Feb. 1900.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a m., on the 8th February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 19th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouesrd	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

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CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

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CHEAVIN'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS

EFFECTUALLY and Continuously remove all Microbes and Disease Germs from Water, and are a certain Preventative of Cholera, Typhoid, etc.

In Nicely Decorated Stoneware, and Fitted with a Silver-Plated Tap, Rs. 16 to Rs. 25, Cash.

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A Combination of the Idiocathartes Filter and the Porous Tube System, Rs. 25 and Rs. 39, Cash.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S NEW PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES" REMOVABLE PLATE WATER FILTER

Is constructed on the Most Scientific Principles, differing in its construction and arrangements from all other Filters. The New Patent Idiocathartes Removable Plate Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage, and under perfected control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other; it can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces and recharged with new Idiocathartes in a few minutes by the user.

Prices, from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 45, Cash.

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MANGANOUS CARBON
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(NEW PATENT.)
PURITY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY.

The Filtering Medium is Composed of a Manganous Carbon-Block and two Layers of the same Material in a granulated and Powdered State, this Combination forming a most Effectual Purifying Medium. This Filter being made in several parts, is open to Inspection, and can be Cleaned without Trouble or Expense.

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GLASS TABLE FILTERS.

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IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

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Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
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Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
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(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

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To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

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40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

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ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

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Reserved Seats, Rs. 3.
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MILITARY and Naval Men half price to the UNRESERVED SEATS.

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WAS ACHIEVED AT THE
INITIAL OPENING OF THE GREAT
NEW COMBINATION

Who were received with CHEERS, and were CALLED and RE-CALLED as each act was presented to an ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

EVERY ACT, EVERY ARTIST, EVERY NOVELTY, EVERY SENSATION — RECEIVED with APPROBATION from THOUSANDS.

A SHOW WITHOUT a PARALLEL in the HISTORY OF ARENIC DISPLAYS.

THE SAME GREAT PROGRAMME.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

ALL THE STARTLING ITEMS

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10.

N.B.—All Matinee Performances are exactly the same as Night.

NO CURTAILMENT WHATEVER.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.

"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."

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WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED,
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, 6 Chairs.....	Rs. 20	Second Platform Chairs.....	Rs. 2
Single Seat Boxes..	,, 4	Stalls, Carpeted Seats ..	1
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs.....	,, 3	Gallery, (Natives only)	As. 8

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ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
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AND
PROMENADE CONCERT

will be held in
THE GARDENS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

By kind permission of the
BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST
On SATURDAY, 10TH FEBURARY, 1900.

THE SALE will be OPENED at 4-30 P. M.
by Mrs. MACARTHUR.

By kind permission of the Officers the Regimental Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will be in attendance.

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ADMISSION 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. Annas 8.
After 5-30 P. M. Annas 4.

Contributions of Work for the sale will be gladly received by Mrs. R. HUGH GUNDRY, Parel Hill.

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WANTED, 9 for months, from 9th March next, M.A. (in Honours preferred), of an English on Indian University &c. LECTURE in PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY up to the B.A. Standard of the Calcutta. University. Salary Rs. 300, a month. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Rangoon College, Rangoon, Burma.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 44 OF 1900.

1. EDWARD MANOEL DE SOUZA; 2. NICHOLAS MARIANO DE COSTA, both residing at Dhobi Talao outside the Fort; 3. ANTONIO ROSARIO VAS, residing at Nagpada outside the Fort and 4. FELIX JOSEPH FERNANDEZ, residing at Mazagaon outside the Fort, all of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitants, on behalf of themselves and all other members of an Association called the LIGA MAZAGONESE DE MUTUO BENEFICIO.....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. MINGUEL ANTONIO DE SILVA; 2. JEROME MANOEL DE SOUZA; 3. JOSEPH DE NARONHA; 4. DOMINGOS SEBASTAO HILARIO DE SILVA, all residing at Mazagaon outside the Fort of Bombay; 5. DOMINGOS VINCENT FERNANDES, residing at Oomerkhadi outside the Fort of Bombay and 6. NAZARETH SANTANA DAS, residing at Cheera Bazar, outside the Fort, all of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitants.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 30 of the code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the abovenamed Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all the other members of the Association called the "Liga Mazagonese de Mutuo Beneficio" against the abovenamed 1st defendant the Secretary and Treasurer of the said Association and against the other defendants, the Directors thereof praying as follows:—

1. That the defendents may be orderd to make full discovery of their dealings with the monies and the assets of the said association and may be ordered to render full accounts of their management thereof.

2. That the defendants may be ordered to make good to the funds of the said Association all monies misappropriated by the 1st defendant or which have otherwise become lost owing to the negligence and default of the defendants and that they may be charged with interest.

3. That the affairs of the said Association may be wound up by and under the directions of this Honourable Court and that the funds and assets thereof may be divided among the members of the said Association according to their respective interests therein.

4. That all necessary directions may be given accounts taken and enquiries made.

5. That in the alternative the management of the said Association and of its funds and assets may be placed in a secure basis either by the appointment of Trustees or in such other way as may be just.

6. That the Defendants may be restrained by injunction from dealing with, disposing of or recovering any of the funds and assets of the said Association or any part thereof and in particular from with-drawing from the Hong Kong Bank any monies belonging to the Association deposited there in Current account or otherwise and that a receiver may be appointed to collect, get in and receive the said funds and assets and the books, papers and vouchers of the said Association.

7. That the Defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

8. That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1900.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary,

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 7th day of February, 1900,

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BOMBAY RACES.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 12TH, 14TH, and 17TH, 1900.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKET.—
Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including Tickets for 2 Ladies ..... Rs. 20
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Tickets for 2 Ladies..... 16

DAY TICKETS.—
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Ticket for 1 Lady 5
Private Paddock 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members W. I. T. C. are admitted to Private Paddock free.

Application for Season Tickets should be made to SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., BYCULLA CLUB, and must be accompanied by remittance for cost of ticket.

NOTICE.—Season Tickets for Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for Bombay Races.

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SUB-LESSEE & MANAGER: MR JAS. BELL.

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AND FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
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A TERPSICHOREAN REVELATION.
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12 METROPOLITAN STAR ARTISTES
3 HOURS PROGRAMME.
CHASTE ARTISTIC LAUGHABLE BEWILDERING.

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Admission: Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Doors open at 8-15. P.M. Commence at 9-15 Sharp.
Carriages 12-15.

JAS. MORGAN,
Business Representative.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on the 8th instant, are requested to drive in by the Upper Gate. Carriages will be parked outside the Upper Gate, reenter by it when called for and leave by the Lower Gate.

To facilitate departure Gentlemen are advised to bring with them a servant besides the coachman for the purpose of calling their carriages when wanted.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 7 February, 1900.

NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS an INFECTIOUS DISEASE, namely, Rinderpest, has appeared amongst cattle in certain parts of the City of Bombay, and there is reason to apprehend that unless such special measures as hereinafter mentioned are taken to prevent the same, and the Municipal Commissioner being of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, or of any other law in force in Bombay, are insufficient for the purpose of effectually preventing the spread of such disease, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that with the sanction of Government, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 434 of the said Act, the COMMISSIONER WILL TAKE SUCH SPECIAL MEASURES as are hereby indicated, and with the like sanction, the Commissioner hereby prescribes the undermentionbd temporary regulations to be observed by the public and all persons concerned:

1. From and after the date of the publication of this Notice the Commissioner will, himself, or by any Veterinary or other officer, whom he may authorize in that behalf examine cattle kept in or brought into the City, weather kept for milking, for draft, or for any or her purpose whatsoever, and if and whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner or to any such officer as aforesaid that any animal is suffering or in anywise infected or affected by Rinderpest will direct and cause the removal of such animal, where soever the same may be found to any segregation camp or place which may for the time being be set apart or provded for the reception and treatment of such animals and will there treat and detain any such animal for so long as may be deemed necessary.

2. Every owner or persons having charge of any cattler within the City is required to give immediate notice to the Commissioner or any such officer as aforesaid of any case of disease which may occur amongst the animals in his charge and to afford every facility and assistance in his power to the Commissioner or to any such officer as aforesaid for examining such cattle, and, if called upon to do so, must forthwith obey any order of the Commissioner or officer as aforesaid, in regard to the segregation or treatment of any such animal as aforesaid and for that purpose must send any such animal with a competent person in charge thereof to any such camp or place as may be directed.

3. The owner of any animal removed for segregation or treatment, as aforesaid, must make all necessary arrangements for the supply of food to, and generally for the care of, such animal during detention as aforesaid. The removal and detention of every such animal will be at the sole risk of the owner.

4. The milk of any milch cow or buffalo suffering from disease or removed for segregation, treatment, or detention, as aforesaid, must, on no account, be sold or used, but must be forthwith destroyed.

5. Any person failing to comply with, or contravening any of the provisions hereinbefore contained in clauses 2, 3 or 4, will render himself liable to prosecution under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

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COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered velvet lined case, Rs. 23-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ON VIEW.—At Church Gate Street, Fort, large collection of Parian, Majolica and Terra-cotta Ware, etc., TO BE SOLD TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 9th instant.

ON VIEW.—At Church Gate Street, Fort, Valuable Furniture, Rubber Tyred Victoria, Brougham, Horses, etc., TO BE SOLD on SATURDAY, the 10th instant.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14. Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS, of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

DESPATCH BOXES of Sound English make, Strong and Durable to hand, also STEEL TRUNKS by Short, Short, & Co., in three sizes at Reduced Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel does the best (Glazing) for Shirt's Cuffs and Collars if sent after got washed by your own (Dhobees) within a short Notice.

BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, 12 years' Experience, the only place to save your expensive Clothes from being spoilt by Washing or Cleaning.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Sumsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sortsof house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

WANTED, for the P. F. F. Mess, Kohat, a Goanese KHANSAMAH and STAFF. Apply to MESS SECRETARY, with Copies of Testimonials which will not be returned.

WANTED,—Various kinds of CALENDARS of this year for Artistic Floral Decoration. A good advertisemet. Please send to Mr. H. A. DUBASH, "Florist" near Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

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BRANCH OFFICE:—173, Broadway, Madras.

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For 1 Year,	6	per cent, per annum.
,, 9 Months,	5½	,, ,,
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The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
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Opposite Bombay Club.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila,
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Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
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RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.
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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED,
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
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Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LORD SANDHURST MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Friends and Admirers of H. E. LORD SANDHURST will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5-15 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900.

N. G. CHANDAVARKER,
BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
FAZULBHOY VISHRAM,
S. M. MOSES,
J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
ALEX: McKENZIE,
G. COTTON,
VEERCHUND DEEPCHAND,
Joint Provisional Secretaries.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW

TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH and 15TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

In Classes 9, 10, 13, and 16, read Arabs and Country-breds. Classes 23, 24, and 25, read the Turn-out to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

Season Tickets Rs. 5 each, admitting Lady and Gentleman.

PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from
D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1900, at 5-30 P.M.

JAMES A. EZECKIEL, Capt.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th January, 1900.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Annexe, Apollo Bunder, at 6 P.M., on FRIDAY, 16th February, 1900, instead of as previously Advertised.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY, Secretary,
W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

NOEICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent mihod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8816-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servents proceading to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple 50		24	16
With Cur 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Coulisi's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun, rises 6h, 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 5-21m., 7-39a. Low water, 0-5a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Meeting in the Town Hall for a Memorial of Lord Sandhurst, 5-15 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Half Yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Defence Rehearsal Manœuvres.
Famine Relief Fund Concert.
Harmston's Circus, 9-15 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company,

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 4-45.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett charged Damoder Premji with house-breaking at Balaji Shamseth Street, and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 125, belonging to Narotum Vanarsi. The accused was an old offender, having two previous convictions against him. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

PRAYERS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF PLAGUE.—There will be XIII hours' adoration on Sunday, the 11th inst., in St. Machael's Church, Upper Mahim. High Mass will begin at 6-30 in the morning with the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament and General Communion. The service in the evening will begin at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Canon Lobo and the Rev. Fr. Alfonso, S. J., will preach in Marathi and English, respectively. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay and the Right Rev. Canon Faria, the Vicar General and Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun, will be present on the occasion.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Janki Ganpa, an old offender, with house-breaking at Jagjiwan Kika Street and theft of articles of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 272, belonging to Pragji Dhanji. The accused who had four previous convictions against him, and who was released from jail on the 2nd instant, after completing a sentence of eighteen months' hard labour, pleaded guilty to the charge and asked the magistrate to dispose of the case himself. The magistrate, however, committed him to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court for his trial.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY AT BANDORA.—On Monday, at midnight, behind the bungalow of Rao Bahadur Talcherkar, at Bandora, a murderous fight took place between some Salsette East Indian Christians and Goanese, with the result that one Thomas Abreo fired his gun, which was loaded with small shot, and severely wounded one Souza, who immediately dropped down. On an alarm being raised by the neighbours, the police came to the scene, but being unarmed and fearing that Abreo might fire at them, did not approach the place till further aid arrived. The new European chief constable and Rao Saheb Dabholkar, the magistrate, were soon on the spot and took down the depositions of the wounded man and other witnesses. Dr. Gonsalves was sent for and he extracted a number of shots from the wounded man. Thomas Abreo was secured and taken into custody by the police.

KILLED BY A SHIGRAM.—At the St. George's Hospital, yesterday, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on the body of Newton Wilfred Dent, aged about twenty-three years. The deceased was a clerk in the enquiry department of the General Post Office, Bombay. About half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, Dent was standing in a shop, at Kalbadavi Road, waiting for a tram-car. Noticing a car coming from the direction of the Money School, he ran across the road to catch it, when he came in front of a passing shigram, and was knocked down. He was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, where it was found that he had received internal injuries. He was detained under treatment, but never recovered, and died at a quater-past ten o'clock, on Tuesday night. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from injuries received by his having been accidentally knocked down by a shigram, while trying to catch a tram-car.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Mahadeoji, aged about twenty years, a Hindu cook, in the employ of a Gujarati teacher. The deceased resided on the school premises of his master. On Tuesday morning, Mahadeoji was standing with one foot on a bench and the other foot on a cross bar of a window on the first storey and looking out on the road. Suddenly the bench moved and deceased lost his balance and fell out of the window on to the road below. When picked up he was unconscious and bleeding freely from his nose. He was placed in a gharry and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he had received a depressed fracture on the left frontal eminence, which extended to the left eye. He never came to himself again and died on the same evening. The House Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to severe hemorrhage and shock following a depressed fracture of the vault of the skull caused by a fall. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

CLEVER STRATAGEM TO EVADE THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

At the Mazagon Police Courtt yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer gave his decision in the case, in which Cursondas Currumsey was charged, at the instance of the Bombay Municipality, with not complying with a notice served upon him, under Section 353 of the Municipal Act. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co. solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Municipality to prosecute, while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The magistrate, in course of his judgment, said that the accused intended to build a house in Dhunji Street. He gave a notice to the Municipal Commissoner of his intention to build the house and forwarded his plans, which were disapproved, as the height of the building intended to be erected was more than one and a half time the width of the street it abutted on. Subject to the above objection the accused was at liberty to proceed with the work of the building. In order to evade the law, the accused under the advice of his engineer, erected the building with three storeys high from the ground abutting in the street, and then the front of the building was set back by about six feet, and the fourth storey was built. After building the fourth storey another set back of about six feet was taken, and a fifth storey was run up. Mr. Rivett-Carnac on behalf of the defence, urged with considerable force a good deal of reason that the particular section of the Act relating to the height of new buildings and bye-law No. 3 of the Building Bye-laws were either not properly understood by the Municipality or their operations were not enforced upon the public in a number of glaring cases. Consequently the public were misguided and the engineers who had charge of the work, were led away into the belief that there was no legal objection to build the house in off sets to any height. The magistrate held that the height of any building must be calculated from the ground to the highest tiebeam of the roof over that building and any other mode of measurements would be simply erroneous. It was absurd to contend that a street would be widened in mid-air by the simple expedient at getting back the frontage of the house over a certain height of the building. There was no doubt that the accused had committed an offence. It must now be entirely left to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner whether he would enforce compliance with the notice or not, but the magistrate could not help characterising this as an unfortunate case, in which the accused became the first victim of an erroneous conception of the law on the part of his engineer. The law must be vindicated and he fined the accused Rs. 100.

INSOLVENT DEBTORTS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court.

RE ELLEN ATKINS.

The examination of witnesses in the above matter was postponed for a month.

RE KRISHNARAO SITARAM.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order as the matter was down on the list of opposed cases. His Lordship granted the application.

RE CHANDULAL ICHARAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. His lordship granted the application.

RE MIRZA HIDAYET ALLI.

On the application of Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend his schedule.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting at the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Hartley Kennedy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Professor O. V. Muller, Drs. Ismail Jan Mohomed, A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, Mir Jan Ali, C. N. Wadia, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

NURSES OF THE G. T. HOSPITAL.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that under a resolution, dated the 29th September, 1890, the Corporation sanctioned the payment of Rs. 1,000 per annum to meet the cost of employing trained nurses for the G. T. Hospital from the unexpended portion of the annual grant of Rs. 36,000 made by the Municipality. Up to the year 1897-98 there were sufficient savings in the grant of Rs. 36,000 to meet the charges on account of the pay of nurses and of their uniform. But in September 1899 it was reported that the grant for the year 1898-99 was exceeded. The Commissioner further stated that he had directed the Chief Accountant to disburse the pay of the nurses for the months of October, November and December 1899, subject to the necessary deductions being made from the last monthly contribution to be paid in March next for the current year, if the Corporation decided not to sanction an extra grant. If the Corporation decided to continue the services of the nurses an extra grant of Rs. 1,000 would be necessary from Surplus Cash Balance for the current year and also for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction Rs. 1,000 for the current year only.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

No summary of births and deaths in different localities of the city for the week ending the 6th February 1900, having been submitted for the consideration of the Committee,

Dr. Viegas pointed out that the influx of the famine stricken people in Bombay was likely to swell the mortality in the city. He wanted to know if steps were being taken by the Commissioner of Police to send them back up-country.

Mr. Hartley Kennedy said a good number had already left Bombay. He sent back only those who belonged to the Native States, and not those who came from British territory in Gujrat.

Dr. Viegas submitted that the same course should be adopted in the case of those who came from British territory as they jeopardized the public health.

The statement was recorded.

EPIDEMIC OF SMALL-POX.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that on account of the prevalence of small-pox in an epidemic form in the city he found it necessary to obtain special powers from Government under section 434 of the Municipal Act. The Health Officer estimated the maximum expenditure at Rs. 41,183, should disease assume a virulent form, but if it abated soon the amount estimated would not be required. The Commissioner, therefore, requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 35,000 from the surplus cash balance.

Dr. Viegas suggested that in order to encourage re-vaccination among people the Municipal Commissioner should communicate with Government with the view of increasing the staff of itinerant vaccinators, who might go from house-to-house for the purpose. The disease at present was of a virulent type and it was likely to spread. The daily returns showed the death-rate from this cause as high as 50 a day.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed urged the necessity of keeping the vaccination stations daily open with the view of affording the public greater convenience.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said people were very cautious to be vaccinated, and it was highly desirable that increased facilities should be given to the public at the present juncture.

Professor Muller called the attention of the Committee to the efforts made by the European Clubs and Hotels as well as the authorities of the Colleges for getting every inmate vaccinated. The other day 47 students were vaccinated at the Elpinstone College. He thought educated natives should follow the example of the Europeans in this matter and exhort their brethren to resort to vaccination.

Dr Viegas thought that District Plague Officers should be instructed to persuade people in their districts to get themselves vaccinated.

It was eventually resolved to forward the Commissioner's proposal to the Corporation for sanction and the chairman was requested to bring it before the meeting of the Corporation, to-day, as an urgent matter.

RINDERPEST.

A letter from the Commissioner, informing the Committee of the prevalence of rinderpest in Bombay, was then read. He stated that the disease was prevalent to a certain extent in the city and as his ordinary powers were not sufficient for him to cope with the matter, he had obtained from Government additional powers under section 434 of the Municipal Act.

The letter was recorded.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	8	54
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	26	8	71
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	21	11	48
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	9	102
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	3	24
G Mahim and Worli	4	1	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	46	72
Total	103	88	405
Total plague deaths to date	64,983	56,266	
Same date last year	119	82	221
Cholera	1	0	
Small-pox	69	29	

DAMAUN.

At Lower Damaun on Sunday there were two deaths from plague, the victims being a Doobla of the village of Lower Damaun and a Dhed of Kathoria. On Monday there were three deaths, the victims being a Gola in the mandwas, a Khatri in Khatrivad and the wife of Mr. Pandurang Chimnaji Bhagwat, the old Moonim of Mr. S. M. Damaunwala in Vania Vad, Soni Vullubh Doolubh of Vania Vad, who removed to Vapi died there of plague od Sunday.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sind	768,043	37,454	805,497
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	4,081	236	4,317
Punjab	125,892	21,135	147,027
Central Provinces	1,096,015	395,193	1,491,208
Berar	249,359	20,604	269,963
Ajmer-Merwara	92,024	16,645	108,669
Total British Provinces	2,325,314	491,267	2,816,581
Native States.			
Rajputana States	192,592	39,493	232,015
Central India States	103,419	19,776	123 195
Bombay Native States	305,345	25,171	330,516
Baroda	50,061	12,485	62,557
Punjab Native States	1,090	425	1,515
Total Native States	652,438	97,360	749,798
Grand total	2,977,752	588 627	3,566,379

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sind	825,218	51,349	876,567	+71,070
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	3,423	293	3,716	—601
Punjab	140,740	21,612	162,352	+15,325
Central Provinces	1,126,166	350,393	1476,559	—14,649
Berar	278,478	23,563	297,043	+37,180
Ajmer-Merwara	81,819	16,210	98,029	—10,640
Total British Provinces	2,450,844	463,422	2914,266	+97,685
Native States.				
Rajputana States	256,909	71,717	328,626	+96,611
Central India States	100,005	6,657	106,662	—16,533
Bombay Native States	313,347	29,606	342,953	+12 437
Baroda	51,789	12,846	64,635	+3,078
Punjab Native States	1,106	529	1,635	+120
Total Native States	723,156	121,355	844,511	94,713
Grand total	3,174,000	584,777	3758,777	192,398

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the HON. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

OMISSION TO APPREHEND.

IMPERATRIX VS. MINGAPPA BASSAPPA AND ANOTEHER.

THIS was a reference from Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of the proceedings in this case of Mr. Lallubhai Gordhandas, Magistrate of Belgaum, who, in October last, convicted the accused of the offence of intentional omission by a public servant to apprehend a person whom he was legally bound to apprehend; and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. In making the reference, Mr. Beaman recommended that the conviction and sentence be set aside.

In an application for revision preferred by the accused, Mr. Beaman passed an order submitting the case to the High Court. He said:—I question whether there are any grounds for this conviction at any rate: I do not suppose for a moment that the prisoner understood or thought that Ahmed was committing theft. It is more than probable that the cartman allowed Ahmed to take these pieces of fuel. The value was inappreciable, and it is quite certain that but for Major Maxwell's interference, nothing would have been heard of the matter. The magistrate has convicted this prisoner under section 221, Penal Code, because he thinks he must have seen Ahmed "stealing" firewood, and was therefore bound to apprehend him. The magistrate is a first class magistrate, and the prisoner was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. In my opinion, there should have been no conviction in this case, and I am very doubtful whether the conviction in the companion case ought to be sustained. The facts of both will, however, be before their lordships on this reference; and they will, no doubt, if they think fit, send for the papers in Ahmed's case too.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: We agree with the Sessions Judge that, in this case, there was no intentional omission to apprehend on the part of the accused. It is doubtful whether the accused saw what Ahmed was doing, and if he did, he can hardly be presumed to have known, in the absence of any complaint on the part of the cartman, that Ahmed was committing theft. We reverse the conviction and sentence, acquit the accused, and direct that he be set at liberty.

DACOITY AT DHARWAR.

IMPERATRIX VS. UACHYA KAIRWA CHAWADI.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in November last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

The appellant and two others were charged with dacoity at Dharwar in the house of one Ramchandra Shanker on the night of the 15th July last. The points for determination, Mr. Lord said, were whether the occurrences of that night amount in law to dacoity; and if so, whether all or any of the accused were amongst the dacoits? Mr. Lord's opinion upon the evidence was that an attack was made upon the complainant's house, and that all the elements of dacoity were present in the case. No one had any interest in inventing a complaint of dacoity, and the police, who were on the spot almost immediately, could not have been deceived in the matter. Agreeing with the assessors, Mr. Lord found that there was a dacoity. Of the three accused two were acquitted and discharged, the appellant only being convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The Sessions Judge believed the evidence against the appellant. From the very first, the witnesses told the police that one of the dacoits was a municipal sweeper, who had cleaned the gutters in front of their house. The police pursued the appellant, and found him in a house alone with some women, there being no other outlet to the house. Appellant was at once arrested and identified.

Their lordships, looking to all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

Commenting upon Mr. Du Boulay's report on the plague administration in Bombay during the past year, the *Native Opinion* says:—At the time of adopting the plague report of Mr. Du Boulay, the Corporation passed a resolution to the effect that greater latitude than at present be given in segregating plague patients at their own houses. This was indeed a wise step, a step that is sure to have salutary effect. According to the report fifty per cent. of plague cases had remained undetected during the year under report. This was the evil consequence of the Government resolution to make the segregation of plague patients to hospitals compulsory. The evil will disappear with the practical application of this resolution passed by the Corporation last week. May we hope that the Corporation will see their way to move a bit further in this direction and completely abolish or nearly do away with the unnecessary and irksome part of the present system of railway and harbour inspections?

The *Indian Spectator* states:—At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Monday last, a resolution was passed stating that the members were of opinion that the compulsory removal of plague patients to hospitals, as it has been worked hitherto in Bombay, although good in principle and laudable in its intentions, had served to entail undesirable terror and hardship on large sections of the people and had led to concealment of cases; and that the Corporation were therefore of opinion that in the interests of the people as well as of the Government it was desirable that greater latitude than at present should be allowed in segregating plague patients at their own houses if they were in a position to be placed under proper segregation and treatment; and that the President be requested to forward the Resolution to the Plague Commissioner. We are, in sympathy with the purport of the resolution, and venture to hope—against hope—that the Commissioner would not consign it to the waste paper basket as under the most elastic Epidemic Diseases Act we admit he has a right to do. As regards the efficacy of compulsory removal as it is being carried out, a member of the Corporation very pertinently drew attention to the fact that out of 6,200 patients so removed to hospitals last year about 4 000 died within 24 and 48 hours after their removal.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—Plague has lost a good deal of its terror owing to a change in the methods of plague administration that have been adopted in Bombay. In the moffussil they have not undergone any substantial modification at least in some towns and villages. There the panic still exists to a more or less extent. There cannot be the slightest doubt that plague patients as well as their relatives are wholly averse to the cruel separation that compulsory removal involves, and many of the sufferers die through mere shock and despair. We are not discussing here the purely scientific aspect of the question, though it may be doubted whether the principles of sanitary science can be enforced with any degree of success without taking due account of the social and religious environments of the people,

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Cawnpore, Ratnagiri and Belgaum, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is slightly irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easeraly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum continues to be in excess of the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Cuddapah and the lowest 43° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Rajputana, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, and at Dessa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Karwar, Manglore, Cochin and Coimbatore.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The depression which appeared to exist in the Gulf is advancing eastwards and pressure is now a tenth below normal in the Indus Valley. The skies are densely clouded in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Indus Valley, and the weather is becoming slightly favourable for light local rain.

G. I. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th February, 1900,

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·899
Temperature of the Air	degrees 74·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	64·6
Relative humidity of Air	0 716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·1
General Directions of wind	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 180

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

NAGPUR NOTES.

NAGPUR City, writes our correspondent, is assuming acritical position since the last week, and the high mortality from plague is causing alarm as to the residents who now fully recognize the imminent danger to their lives and wish to abide by the plague regulations to which a few months back they considered unnecessary. Many families are seeking shelter outside of the city, and the segregation camps in Imambara and the Central Jail are being enlarged in order to accommodate the large influx of people. In connection with the segregation arrangements under the surveillance of plague authorities, I would suggest that the Health Officer in charge personally scrutinize every member of the families seeking admittance into these segregation camps, which should be well-ventilated, sufficiently-lighted, and well-aired; care being taken that no person is allowed to move into other localities until after the expiration of two weeks. If this injunction is brought into operation and strictly adhered to no doubt it will ward off the introduction of plague into those localities which are happily free. Evidently the inhabitants of Sitabaldi are put to vexatious inconvenience, expense and trouble on account of the plague. Those who have gone to segregation camps have to walk long distances to and from the scene of their labours, and they have to face the insecurity of their life and property. The camps not long ago were besieged by a band of ruffians who carried off some valuables. Again, a strong body of thieves is said to have gained entrance into the sheds at Lalindra, in which four Brahmin families from Sitabaldi had made their residence but, happily, for the inmates the dogs gave the alarm and the thieves beat a hasty retreat.

The plague in Sitabaldi has now spread over a wide area and its serai and its vicinity are becoming seriously infected. A large number of residents have petitioned the authorities for permission to erect sheds in the open fields as the segregation camps in Imambara and the Central Jail are already crowded and are being widened with a view to make short residence in them compulsory on all those who are desirous of living in those localities which are free from plague. This is exactly what the authorities would be willing to sanction.

The present scarcity of food and fodder is the main cause of a number of petty thefts, which are committed at every possible opportunity not only in the local markets but in every nook and corner. At present there is a peculiar tendency on the part of the thieves to carry off grain from the goods shed in the railway station here. An old jail-bird of the powar caste was caught red-handed stealing a bag of rice from the B.N.R. goods shed, for which act, he was awarded a week's imprisonment by the bench of honorary magistrates.

The return of the Rev. Father F. Foulex from Kamptee to Nagpur, and his re-appointment by the Bishop to the Vicarship of the Nagpur Cathedral in the place of Right Reverend J. M. Crochet, Vicar General of the Diocese, who has gone to Jubbulpur, has given immense satisfaction to the Catholic congregation. Father Foulex preached on Sunday morning at the congregation mass and entreated his flock to contribute their mite according to their means towards the seminary which is being finished for the training of indigenous priests, without which the good Father said the Propaganda could not be carried on now-a-days, as the importation of priests from foreign countries, especially from Catholic France, was becoming less and less year-by-year as the law of the land had imposed restrictions by conscription.

The St. Francis de Sales College and St. Joseph's Convent School, Nagpur, were re-opened on Thursday, the 1st instant.

We gladly learn that Mr. Hutton, the Executive Engineer, and a fair portion of his establishment have been ordered, fully equipped, to proceed to the Central Provinces, suspending the Ken Canal survey operations in the N.-W. Provinces, in order to investigate the irrigation steam in Chhatisgarh which is under organisation at present. It has been long under contemplation to construct irrigation works in these provinces on the lines of those in the Punjab, and we trust the time is not far distant when every important town will have its own irrigation works to meet unforeseen calamities such as now experienced. The Central Provinces affords especial facilities for irrigation works.

The following are the plague figures between the 27th January, 1900, and 1st February 1900, both dates inclusive:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.	Suspicions.
27th January	5	7	0
28th do	3	3	4
29th do	1	1	3
30th do	13	9	6
31st do	6	5	4
1st February	9	11	2
Total...	37	36	19

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 27th January, was 140 against 148 and 146 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 62. The mortality from plague, fevers, and bowel complaints amounted to 41 32 and 14 respectively against 38, 34 12 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 82·4 per mille per annum against 34·5 the mean of the last three years. The total number of births registered was 105. The ratio was 46·8 per mille per annum.

RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to draw through the medium of your columns the pointed attention of the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to the grievances the third class passengers have lately to suffer. The authorities, I have every ground to say, are well aware that all the local trains are generally full up before they leave Victoria Terminus and between Nasik and Byculla they are so overcrowded that the passengers are generally crushed and choked up (each compartment containing from 26 to 24 passengers) and hardly a day passes without quarrels and fights. This I should say adds to the sufferings of those who have had to remove to sheds through the fear of the epidemic now prevailing in the city. As the additional local trains are quite inadequate for the accommodation of the passengers the authorities I have every hope will not hesitate to remedy these evils by making at least four local trains run between 5-20 and 9 p.m.—Yours, &c.,

A SUFFERER.

THE INDORE STATE COUNCIL.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As many enquiries have been made re the letter in your issue, dated 5th instant, about "Indore Affairs," signed "Deen Dayal," I beg to say, that I have nothing whatever to do in the writing or publication of the said letter.—Yours, &c.,

DEEN DAYAL RAJA,
Bombay and Secunderabad.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. TONKIN.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s s Tonkin, sailing for Colombo, the Straits, China and Japan, to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m.:—

FOR COLOMBO.
Mr H Figge — Mrs Davidson
Mr De-loges

FOR SINGAPORE.
Mr Vivier — Mr P M Lombach

FOR BATAVIA.
Mr and Mrs Bedier de la Pravire — Mr T Etoppe

FOR SAIGON—Mrs Toni

FOR HAIPHONG.
Mr Genton — Mr and Mrs Layet Lacoche
Mr and Mrs Dumont — Mr L Lacoche

FOR HONGKOGN.
Mr Raymendo Crasies — Mr Basil Scott
Mr N Brinschrrg

FOR SHANGHAI.
Mr L Jacob Lion — Mr G

WORTH NOTICING

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AND

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FOR

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-8 plus 1-4
Bar Silver	27 7-16 — 3-16
3 per cent. French Rentes	100 3-4 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2 ,,
Paris Exchange.....	25·18 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...	64 1-4 ,,

The sum of £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

EXCHANGE.—Very little business is reported either way, one seller on opening, offered ready Telegraphic 1-4 5-32, but later on would not do better than 1-4 1-8, which was the general rate. Closing rates were :—

T T	1-4 1-8
D D	1-4 5-32
3 Months' Sight Credits..	1-4 3-8
3 ,, Francs.....	172 1-4
30 days in Hongkong	143
,, Shanghai...	194
,, Japan.....	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 95 5-16 ready and Rs. 95 1-2 for March Settlement and remained so during the day with nothing doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

	Rs.
China S. and W. Co. are quoted at	430
Currimbhoy	600
Marcks and Co. Ld.....	158
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance..	130
Thacker Co.	150
Telephone Co.	27¼

FREIGHTS.—Rates are fully firm with little doing. 18s. 6d. was paid for Antwerp ; 19s. Hamburg, for March loading.

COALS.—All we hear of to-day is a lot of Bird's Navigation sold at Rs. 13-8 for February-March.

SEEDS.—Gingelly—Rates unchanged. A small speculative business is reported, principally by Natives. Castor—unchanged, supplies in stock are very small. Linseed—firm at advanced, rates both for ready and forward. Rape—Quiet and unchanged. London advice, Yellow Guzerat 42 and Yellow Cawnpore 40 3-4s with sellers, January-February. For Dunkirk, Via the Canal, markets quiet.

COTTON.—The Liverpool and Manchester markets closed firm, Surats firm, and Arrivals unsettled.

Total day's sales	12,000 bales.
Surats	Nil
Sales on Spec. and for Export...	500 ,,
Total day's Imports	9,000 ,,
Egyptian Fair Brown	8 3-8 ,,

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

(Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
4·47	4·44	4·41	4·35	4·33
plus 6	plus 6	plus 6	plus 6	plus 6

New York—

Day's Receipts at Ports	34,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 ,,
,, to France and Continent...	17,000 ,,
Mid. Uplands.....	8 7-16 plus 1-8
Futures May	8·18 plus 20
,, August	8·18 plus 27
Silver	59⅜—3-8
Exchange on London	487½ unchanged.

At Colaba rates opened at Rs. 4 up for Suttas, but quitened down only to close firm with little business doing in them.

F. G. Bengals for March..... .....Rs.	221
Good Broach..... ..... ,,	241

The market for ready cotton is very firm with no demand from the Mills.

Shippers bought a little Old Dhollera and ready Bengals.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday were:—

Growths.	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	593
Berar.....	368
Total Comras...	961
Dhollera	43
Broach...	785
Compta and Dharwar...	94
Westerns	92
Bengals	2,576
Persian.....	13
Total....	4,564

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	2,052
Linseed...	1 524
Rapeseed	519
Gingellyseed	16,715
Poppyseed	344
Groundnuts	312
Castorseed	821
Rice	24,015

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

64-99—King and Co—Siddek Hajee Gool Mohomed and others vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M and Tyebjee D and Co.

626-99—Tyebjee D and Co—Sha Ruttonsey Bhimjee vs Shaik Danul Jaffer and others—In person.

564-98—Hiralal M and M—Sobhagchand Tullockchand vs Manabhoy Tullockchand and others.

230-99—K D Shroff—Kharsedjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff and another vs Assabai and others—M N Saklatwalla and in person

653-99—R P Bharucha—Shivnandan Dookhi and others vs Hurdeodas Chamiram—Khunderao and S.

682-99—Thakurdas D C and H—Dunabai vs Meghjee Visram and others.

691—In person a pauper—Mahomed Cassum Pujara vs Abdul Rahman Hassan and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Porebai alias Corebai vs Dewjee Meghjee—Little and Co.

205-98—Matubai J and M—Vadilal Lalubhai vs Ratilal Bapalal—Chitnis M and M.

642-99—Ardeshir H and D—Luxmidas Nagindas and others vs Gulabdas Gangaram and others—Matubai J and M

415-99—Payne G S and Co—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy Carramsy and others—Dikshit and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

289-98—Khunderao and S—Chandulal Suklal and others vs Shomlal Salchanand and others—Payne G S, and Co.

442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

387-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

192-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomanjee Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale and others—Thakurdas D C and H B and K and Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

194.99—Hiralal M and M—Sewjee Tejpal vs Ruttonsey Khairaj and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

187-99—Nanu and H—Nowrojee Jeehangir Gamadia vs Jamasjee Manockjee Patel—Wadia and G

577-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Motigraj and another—Bhaishanker and K.

564-99—Mansukhlal D and J—Girdhurlas Tulsidas and others vs Purshotum Govind and others—Payne G S and M.

295-99—In person—Seskaran Somirmal vs Nathmal Shivdas and others.

629-99—In person—Esmail Miya Aba Miya vs Antone Francis Fernandes.

649-99—Hiralal M and M—Joosub Dawood vs Rajeshri Gunesh Sukharam and others—Ardeshir H and D, Sorabjee and J, and Payne G S and Co

692-99—In person—Thacker Chena Chanda vs Thacker Veljee Champi.

486-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Siddick Gool Mahomed and others—K King and C, Smetham B and Noble, Bicknell M and M.

20-98—Smetham B and Noble—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, Wadia and G, Smetham B and Noble, Bicknell M and M, and R P Mehta.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th January 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	300	500	.....	800
Or per mile of Railway	17	29	.....	46
For previous period	308	500	.....	800
Total for 2 weeks ...	609	1,000	.....	1,600
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	304	279	1	584
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	16	.....	34
Total to corresponding date do. ..	626	727	4	1,357

Increase for the week .... Rs. 216
Ditto to date .... ,, 243

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., will be commenced in

the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
of February 16,

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of FEBRUARY, 16.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GALLOWAY—January 31, at Eastbourne, Ootacamund, the wife of Robert M Galloway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DINWOODIE—February 3, at Siruvallur, Madras, Matilda Emily, the beloved wife of John Dinwoodie, aged 26.

LEWIS—February 3, at Vepery, Madras, Elizabeth Fox, widow of William Lewis, Planter, Shevaroy Hill, in her 84th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

M. DE BLOWITZ' version of the reasons for Sir Edward Monson's leaving Paris for the Italian Riviera is disquieting, and from certain points of view indiscreet and unsatisfactory. According to that omniscient Prince of Correspondents the British Ambassador has decided of his own accord to leave the Embassy and cross the frontier because a certain artist, named Leandre, a caricaturist of a very second-rate and very scurrilous sheet, named "Le Rire," recently grossly insulted her Majesty, and has been decorated by the French Government. It is apparently implied that the decoration was conferred as a reward or acknowledgment of a scandalous outrage on a friendly Sovereign. It is difficult to suppose that a Minister of the high character and exceptional intelligence of M. Waldeck Rousseau would have recommended the President to confer on him the ribbon of the Legion of Honour or that President Loubet would have acted on such a recommendation, if M. Leandre's only claim to the distinction was an offence so foul and wanton. But taking the facts as stated in a brief telegram to be substantially correct it is strange that the Ambassador should have given the incident an international importance by leaving his post and "of his own accord" crossing the French frontier and retiring to the Riviera. It is stated that Sir Edmund Monson took that step because of the painful impression caused at the British Court and to the British public by the decoration. Surely it was for the Foreign Office to take whatever measures might seem necessary if the Court and the public were aggrieved by the caricature. It must be borne in mind that Leandre and the French caricaturists have no monopoly of disgraceful insults ; those appearing in the "Kladderatdatsch" and other comic papers in Germany, of a far higher class than "Le Rire," were if possible more outrageous than those appearing in Paris. The British Ambassador at Berlin has not crossed the German frontier ; he wisely ignored the publication of objectionable caricatures, which were seized by the police when imported into France, but were not seized by the authorities in Germany. It appears that Sir Edmund was influenced by two other considerations—the painful impressions he had himself experienced personally, suggesting to him that his presence in Paris rather embarrassed than improved matters; and secondly that the question how the Prince of Wales would be received at the opening of the Exhibition operated on his mind. It will seem to most people that this unfortunate proceeding is in no wise calculated to improve matters, either in regard to his own comfort, or to the reception of the Prince of Wales at the opening of the Exhibition. This is not the first occasion on which Sir Edmund Monson "acting on his own accord" considerably added to the tension unfortunately existing between the country he represents and that to which he is accredited. Why should an Ambassador, the guardian of so many important interests, not the least being that of a good understanding making for peace between two neighbouring nations, trouble himself with what a gutter journalist chooses to publish ? If vile caricatures can be ignored by an Ambassador in Berlin why should they not be ignored in Paris ? Sir Edmund Monson might do well to remember the dignity of his office, and refuse to notice the insults of men of no standing or reputation, who are held in ill-repute by their own countrymen. Lord Dufferin, when Ambassador in Paris, made the memorable declaration that two gallows should be erected on the frontier on which to hang the Ambassadors if war broke out between the nations they respectively represented.

SIR WILLIAM LEE WARNER was set a truly encyclopædic task by the Society of Arts when that learned and curious body invited him to treat in one short hour "Our Work in India in the Nineteenth Century." That he was fully conscious of the magnitude of the task is shown by the preliminary observation that the materials for history collected in the last hundred years exceeded all that had ever been written about India in all preceding centuries before or after the Christian era. Certain Greek authors, who chronicled the events of Alexander's invasion, give some glimmering of the condition of India, some three centuries before that era. But they saw little outside the Royal Camp and what they heard they set down without any great exercise of critical faculty. Their testimony is referred to as unerring when they wrote that in India no one ever suffered or inflicted injury, and that so great was the innate reverence for truth and the plighted word that contracts were never written down and security never required. They also wrote that there were people whose toes grew where the heels are usually to be found and that it was therefore impossible to walk like ordinary men ; that others barked like dogs having dog's heads on their shoulders ; and that others again had no mouths and lived on perfumes ; and more wonderful still were tribes who had ears so voluminous that they slept upon one and covered their bodies with the other. Those credulous historians had evidently heard the myths of the sacred writings and the fables of contemporary Æsops and took them all for gospel. We know something but not very much of Asoka who ruled over nearly all India and sent missionaries far and wide over Asia to convert distant peoples to Buddhism. But, as Mr. Justice Ranade told us recently the incurable lack of historic sense amongst the Hindus has left us practically ignorant of how they ruled, lived, fought, conquered, or were conquered until the invasion of Mahomed, some hundred years ago, brought Moslem observers and chroniclers into this country. Sir William Lee-Warner also recognises that it was only with the advent of that conqueror that the history of India began to be written by contemporary historians. The Afghan invaders from time to time deluged Northern India with blood down to the sack of Delhi by Nader Shah, "the boast, the terror, and the execration of his country," who slaughtered 200,000 of the citizens of that splendid capital of the Moghul Empire. Notwithstanding all the achievements of the Mahomedan Emperors the sword was never sheathed and India was never safe from incursions on the north. It was only in the nineteenth century that the establishment of British power on a solid basis gave peace to India and enabled her to recover from the ruin and chaos that marked the downfall of the Moghuls. Clive at Plassey, in June, 1757, with a small force of 3,000 men, defeated Suraj-ud-Daula's army and gave Bengal to the East India Company. Three more battles in less than ten years disposed of other enemies.

French adventurers gave some trouble, but being unsupported by their government were one and all defeated. So was a small Dutch force that rashly attempted to co-operate with a native potentate. Sir William seems to attach too much importance to the French adventurers ; they were undoubtedly able and enterprising officers who drilled and disciplined the armies of native rulers. But there was no comparison between their small chances of eventual success and the assured position of their British antagonists, sustained as they were by the military and naval resources of the British Empire. Nevertheless, it is quite true that the fear of foreign invasion was ever present to our fathers in the early years of the century. It might, indeed, seem as if this besetting pre-occupation has been handed down to the present generation as an inheritance, but it is no longer the French or the Dutch from whom we expect trouble. The lecturer does not forget to advert to present-day apprehensions of a possible invasion by a European power from the North-West. But, as he says, fortunately almost insuperable obstacles have been placed in the way of its realisation and this danger has never reached the intensity which characterised the year of French interference which weighed on our ancestors. Bonaparte and his meteoric career were no doubt the main elements in that foreboding, which the event showed had no real foundation in the military and political situation. Napoleon's immediate neighbours and his own restless ambition found him abundant employment in Europe. Sir William refers with great satisfaction to the success with which European competitors were cleared out of India, and the Cape, Aden and Perim occupied. It was done under great disadvantages, from the difficulty of communicating with the Mother Country. Lord Wellesley in 1800 was seven months without hearing from England, and wrote that "speedy, authentic and regular intelligence from Europe are essential to the trade and government of this Empire." It will be observed that the great Proconsul, who had emphatically stated that India should be "ruled in a Palace with a sceptre and not in a country-house with a yard measure, puts trade before Empire when writing to his masters in London. The Hon'ble East India Company thought much more of its trade and its dividends than of Empire and sceptres. Lord Wellesley never dreamed that speedy and regular communication as to what the Governor-General is to do, and what he is not to do, would be despatched every hour from London and deprive him of all initiative. Sir W. Lee Warner dwells on the effect of this rapidity of communication in sapping self-reliance by accustoming the administrators on the spot to look elsewhere for guidance and help. But there can be no question that the telegraph, the railway, and the steamship have changed the face of India and built up a trade and commerce and manufacturing industries beyond the wildest dreams of the early years of the century. They have also multiplied the military and administrative resources at the disposal of Government and increased its strength a hundred-fold. The Commander-in-Chief who left Calcutta to visit the Bengal outposts in July, 1812, made a rapid journey to Cawnpore in eleven weeks. Twenty years later river steamboats, built by order of Lord William Bentinck, enabled the journey to Allahabad to be made in three weeks. In 1843 the first proposals for a railway were made in Calcutta. On the 18th April, 1853, the first line in India placed Bombay in railway communication with Thanna. The first telegraph had in December 1851 placed Calcutta in instantaneous communication with Diamond Harbour, thirty miles distant. Four years later Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were in telegraphic connection with one another and with Attock in the Indies. India has now 23,000 miles of railway and more under construction, while the Telegraph Department has 52,000 miles of wire under its charge. Steamers of eight thousand tons burden place India within twelve or fourteen days of England. In the beginning of the Century the voyage lasted on an average six months in the big men-of-war carrying guns to fight hostile cruisers. Soldiers and sailors quarrelled on the voyage and so did their officers ; the latter knocking their own men down in fits of temper. Sir William shows that the long—and very real—exile from Europe of that time by no means improved the manners or morals of exiles. In Calcutta they lived with more than Oriental ostentation. Those in society never went out to live at a neighbouring house except in a carriage-and-four with dozens of linkmen even when the moon was at its highest. Sahebs and even ladies smoked the hubble-bubble. Lotteries were advertised in the "Government Gazette," which was the only newspaper appearing once a week. The Home News was six months old. The same Gazette advertised rewards for runaway stories. When in the forties the P. and O. took over the carriage of passengers and mails coming by the overland route a caravan of 3,000 camels were required to carry the luggage and merchandise from each steamer over the ninety miles from Cairo to Suez. The Suez Canal and a fleet of mail steamers costing £7,000,000 sterling have changed all that. Sir William, however, sees that there are disadvantages as well as advantages in the change. The present system enables an overwhelming force to be sent with rapidity to any point of danger. But "the connection is brittle and liable to be snapped." The 3,000 camels required by a single company for every trip from Cairo to Suez were only a small item in the animal transport available for military operations that has been imported by steam. But India has been the gainer. In 1801 a scoundrel, named Dhondia Wao, liberated from prison when Seringapatam fell, gathered together some ruffians and disbanded soldiers, seized arms and ammunition and raided the Southern Mahratta Country, committing atrocious cruelties in the villages, and garrisoning forts. He was only disposed of when Colonel Wellesley brought him to an engagement at Conaghur. That was by no means an uncommon occurrence in India a hundred years ago. Any adventurer could plunder at large ; the Pindaris swept all Central India with impunity until the Government organised a regular campaign to put an end to their ravages. Whole districts went out of cultivation under the oppression and exactions of these freebooters, who showed no mercy towards their own people. The latter were at the time profuse in their gratitude to their deliverers ; they have since forgotten that there was any work for a deliverer to do. It may be doubted whether at any time they felt gratitude for the suppression of Suttee, the exposure of children to the waves of the Ganges, or for the Age of Consent Act. One of the clauses in the indictment of British rules drawn up by a Mahomedan and a Hindu at Dehli during the Mutiny was that by educating girls and giving equality of rights to women who had placed the men of India under petticoat government deprived them of the position Government accorded to them by religion and custom. That was a very serious indictment indeed. It illustrates the truth of the German proverb that unsought services are never valued.

THE attempts to overthrow the Government as a protest against the course of events in South Africa had neither the support of the Commons nor the people. The House refused to vote the amendment on the Address—which practically amounted to a vote of censure—by 352 votes against 139. And the result of the by-election at York demoustrates, if anything, that the people are with the Government. It will be remembered that two years ago when Lord Charles Beresford was elected in succession to the late Sir Frank Lockwood, his majority was a paltry matter of eleven votes and at the General Election of 1895 it was but 207 out of an electorate of almost twelve thousand. Mr. Faber, who defeated his opponent, Mr. Murray, the Master of Elibank, has scored 1,430 votes more than the Liberal nominee. The Opposition were counting on the result of the York election as a pronouncement of public opinion on the present Government. They have been greatly disappointed.

THE one-hundreth report of the Directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway reached India by last mail. It contains the text of the formal notice of the Secretary of State's intention to purchase the Railway, and of a later letter intimating that the purchase will be effected by means of an annuity. A further communication is to be addresssed to the Board as to the future working of the Railway. Meantime all the servants of the Company have received notice to terminate their engagements. But they have also been informed that it will not be necessary for them to seek fresh employment as the whole staff will, in all probability, be taken over and employed as at present by Government. Government, it is believed, will lease the line to the present Company.

THE mortality in Bombay this week is almost the same as last week. It is made up of an increase on account of plague of 68 deaths, of intestinal complaints 28, against which a decrease has been registered of four from small-pox, 23 from chest diseases, 12 from phthisis, and 10 from measles. The health of the city is, therefore, better than in the previous week, the slightly enhanced mortality being referred to plague and diarrhœa.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, replying to the address presented to him by the president and members of the Committee of the Maratha Hospital, said that plague had brought him in contact not only with the officers of Government and unofficial gentlemen in high position, but also with the great masses of the public of Bombay. There was no city in the world where a longer number of communities could be found, and his Excellency doubted whether there was any population in the world, which after the first panic had passed by, could have behaved so bravely and so heroically.

WE learn that about Rs. 25,000 have already been subscribed to the fund now being raised for a memorial of H. E. Lord Sandhurst.

A MEETING of friends and admirers of Lord Sandhurst will be held in the Town Hall, at 5-15 this evening.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday, it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 35,000 in order to enable the Municipal Commissioner to adopt measures for the suppression of the small-pox epidemic.

THERE are in all, twenty-seven patients under treatment in the European General Hospital for small-pox.

THE Bishop of Bombay accompanied by his Chaplain the Rev. C. H. Badham, left Carnac Bunder on Wednesday, at 7 a.m., by one of Shepherd and Co.'s boats for Dapoli, via Hurnai. His Lordship hopes to return at day-break on Tuesday next.

THE amount of notes in circulation in India on the 31st December was Rs. 27,17,85,150 and the reserve of gold Rs. 8,14,70,551.

IT is hoped that the Nowshera-Dargai Railway will be finished by July, and be in full working order in the autumn.

THE Secretary of the Godavery District Association telegraphs that the Association has adopted a memorial strongly opposing the Irrigation Cess Bill.

No reduction will be made in the strength of the Malakand Swat Garrison until next cold weather after the annual Chitral reliefs have been carried out.

THE Mukhdum of Hala, who is undergoing trial before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Tando Division, on a charge of murder, has been committed to the Sessions Court of Hyderabad.

GENERAL TYLER, Inspecter-General of Artillery, remains in Calcutta instead of continuing his tour of inspection, as matters connected with artillery armament are now engaging the attention of the Government.

NEWS has been received in Madras of the death, on the 9th ultimo, from influenza, of Mr. James William Handley, late Chief Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court, and later Puisne Judge of the High Court, who retired in April, 1893.

WITH reference to the Chotta Nagpur disturbances, it is reported that Beersa Bhagwan has been apprehended in the Chyebassa District. All the Troops engaged in apprehending the rioters have returned to headquarters, their place being taken by the Military Police.

THE annual report of the Bengal Asiatic Society shows a credit balance of Rs. 1,52,000 or Rs. 5,000 better than in 1898. During the past year a representative committee was appointed to assist in carrying out the scheme of an international catalogue of scientific literature as proposed by the Royal Society. This Committee will prepare its own annual report, its duties being to select and classify (from a mass of materials published in India and Ceylon) the data required for the catalogue. The Government of India made an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of carrying out this work. It is stated that the Society's proposal to establish a standard time for all India did not meet with the approval of Government.

THE river, says a Dera Ghazi Khan correspondent, now is only about five miles from the city, at time when the Indus is at a about its lowest. A site is being considered at and about Gadai, ten miles from here, on the road to Loralai should the time come for Dera Ghazi Khan to be vacated. Gadai is well above the river's flood line. The water supply is plentiful; but brackish. The nearest railway station to it is Ghazi Ghat. There are about a thousand inhabitants there. Messrs. Fenton, Deputy Commissioner, and Bowdon, Executive Engineer, have to-day proceeded to Gadai to finally deside whether the place will suit. It will be a great pity if Dera Ghazi Khan really has to be abandoned, as it is a fertile, well cultivated place. The citizens and house owners too will suffer great loss.

THE plague summary for all India for the week ended 3rd February is as follows :—The total reported plague deaths rose from 1,768 to 1,869. In Bombay City the total mortality fell from 2,493 to 2,400 ; and the reported plague deaths from 442 to 394. The total reported plague deaths in the Bombay Presidency proper, remained stationary. In Karachi they fell from 27 to 14. The reported plague deaths in the Madras Presidency fell from 98 to 41. In Calcutta they rose from 65 to 87. The reported plague deaths increased in the Patna District, Bengal and in the Jullundur District, Punjab.

THE present Chinese Minister may possibly not remain long in England. It is expected that he may probably be recalled soon to Peking to succeed Li-Hung-Chang in the newly-created Ministry of Commerce. For this post Sir Chihchen would seem to be ideally fitted. He has for years been closely connected with all questions of Anglo-Chinese trades and the careful way in which he has been at pain to go over a large number of factories and t inquire minutely into the manifarious processe there to be seen, must have given him a special technical knowledge which many British Ministers might envy him the possession of. If he does indeed return to his native country on the conclusion of his term of office, which, we believe, i not renewed falls in during the current year, it is tolerably certain that he will devote himself to numerous important reforms, all tending to facilitate trade between China and the outer world, particularly Great Britain. It is well understood, notwithstanding the recent tour, that the fruits of enlarged intercourse between the two nations are not to be the portion of any particular ring or group of traders, but will be accessible to the enterprise of all without favour.

THE work of restoration at the Bloody Tower in the Tower of London, and at the lodgings of the Lieutenant of the ancient fortress, is still proceeding, but funds are running somewhat low, and it is likely to flag a little until a fresh Parliamentary grant is made for its continuation after the meeting of Parliament. Such work is in the nature of things costly. Workmen are still mysteriously toiling away under coverings to protect them from the weather at various upper portions of the Bloody Tower, but at the Lieutenant's lodging the work is more openly pursued, and it is easy to see there that much of the roof has been mended, the old tiles being used, and that some new windows have been introduced. This picturesque old block has in early Georgian periods been covered with modern lath and plaster, but this will be simply repaired, and not removed. The lately discovered secret passage from the White Tower to the moat has been cleared of all obstructions, in order that the watchman of the Tower may pass through it when he makes his rounds. There may be more discoveries of the same the kind. There is a tradition among the warders that from every one of the numerous towers of the fortress there was a secret passage for retreat to the White Tower or Keep in case of defeat. The new Guard Chamber and Recreation Rooms are approaching completion.

IT takes a man but a very small fraction of time to sign his name ; but, according to a notice in the last issue of the "Burma Gazette," the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has been informed that it has become a common practice in Burma for signatories to documents, who are capable of writing their own names, to make a mark only, their names being written by a clerk. Unconscionable laziness this ! Yet it seems to be quite "the thing" in parts of Burma for a man to get a clerk to write down his name and then for the signatory, be he never so learned, to merely affix his mark. The Commissioner o Mandalay notes, as a specimen, a document in his hands, in which a well educated contractor used this method in giving a receipt for a consieerable sum of money. We would suggest that the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has an easy remedy in his own hands. Let him rule that in all Government transactions a man must either sign his own name or else give a thumb impression. The thumb "impression" is a worrying business, besides being a dirty affair, and there are very few men who wouldn't rather sign their names!

A PATENT for light vehicles, described in the "Scientific American" for January 6th, if applied to artillery purposes, may very soon entirely do away with horse draught. It is a motor wheel with steering gear attached to it, and when the "pintail" of this steering gear is passed through the "trail-plate-eye," to use an artillery term, of the carriage, the system becomes a tricycle. One of Sir George Sydenham Clarke's suggestions for the gun-carriage of the future was to lengthen the trail do as to use it as a pole, and so to away with the limber, and make a two wheeled system of the gun, a great deal of the shock of discharge, being absorbed by the ammunition and stores, which would be carried on the gun-carriage. The motor-wheel consists essentially of a heavy wheel which is journalled in a stout yoke or forks, the head of which turns in a socket. The arrangement is similar to the front wheel and forks of a bicycle, except that, instead of being controlled by a handlebar, the wheel is steered by gearing. It is made up to ten-horse power. When used for light vehicles, the motor-wheel is attached in rear. But a material advantage evident in this method is that no reversing gear is necessary ; for, if it is desired to back the concern, the motor-wheel is turned completely round in the steering socket. Thus a single gun can be moved muzzle first through a narrow defile in which there is no room to reverse, and be halten already in the position of "action front," and can be brought out of action again with the muzzle pointing in the same direction. The motor-wheel is entirely self-contained, and its sole attachment is the pintail and eye, so none of the twisting strains due to the irregularity of the road are thrown on the motor. A dozen space motor wheels would not take as much space as one gun team. For crossing rivers motor-wheels might fail.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS ATTACK GENERAL GATACRE'S POSITION.

THE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 7, 1 p.m.

Advices from the Cape state that the Boers commenced an attack on General Gatacre's position in force early this (Tuesday) morning.

The firing is proceeding.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SKIRMISH NEAR RENSBURG.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Nothing fresh has been received from the seat of war except that a skirmish has taken place at Potfontein, near Rensburg, in which the I. battery, fresh from India, shelled 300 Boers out of their kopjes and made beautiful practice.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Five Boers, who were prisoners at Simonstown, attempted to escape and were recaptured, two being wounded.

LORD ROBERTS' MOVEMENTS

It is believed that Lord Roberts has gone to supervise large general operations extending from Sterkstroom, where it is reported General Gatacre has already engaged the enemy, to the Colesberg district.

AN AMENDMENT BY MR. REDMOND.

Mr. John Redmond has moved an amendment in the Commons to end the war in South Africa and recognize the independence of the two Republics.

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER LEFT CAPETOWN.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have left Capetown.

The press censor omits all mention of the date of their departure and their destination.

ATTACK ON LADYSMITH RECOMMENCED.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

A Boer despatch from Ladysmith states that a heavy cannonade began yesterday morning and still continues. No particulars however have been received.

GENERAL FRENCH'S COLUMN.

Nothing further has been heard from General French except a despatch from Pretoria, which states that the British are within seven miles of Achtertang.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

During the present week 13,700 men and 3,000 horses, including Cavalry, Yeomanry, Militia and Volunteers, will sail for the Cape.

THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

MOVEMENT OF GENERAL MACDONALD'S BRIGADE.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

"The Standard" publishes a despatch from Koppees Dam, dated the 5th inst, stating that General Macdonald's Highland Brigade with a Field Battery and the 9th Lancers arrived on the previous day at Koodeesberg and now holds both the banks of the river.

OPPORTUNE ARRIVAL OF THE BRIGADE.

The arrival of the Brigade was opportune as it prevented two large Commandos joining the main Boer force.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY BIVOUACKED.

The Highland Light Infantry bivouacked on the north bank of the river.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

In the debate in the Commons on the Address, Mr. Asquith said that the amendment to the Address was merely to ascertain the right of the Opposition to criticize the Government policy. The people and the Parliament, he said, were united as to the duty of prosecuting the war.

THE AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's Amendment to the Address on being put to the vote was rejected by 352 against 139 votes.

MR. BALFOUR DEFENDING MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

During the debate which took place on Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's Amendment to the Address. Mr. Balfour said that he thought the Amendment was really an attack on Mr. Chamberlain.

The Right Honourable gentleman, in eloquent terms, bore warm testimony with respect to the Colonial Secretary's administrative abilities and said that the services he had rendered to the Empire could never be forgotten.

Mr. Balfour added that during Mr. Chamberlain's tenure of office, every Colony had for the first time joined the Mother Country in a great military undertaking.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, February 6th, states that Mr. Dillon announced in the debate on the Transvaal, in the House of Commons, that the Irish Nationalists declined to support the amendment, as they object to the prosecution of the war. General Brabant, addressing the Colonial troops proceeding to the front, said that if his intentions were carried out the greatest glutton for fighting would have his fill.

THE *Cape Times* analyses the composition of the Boer forces with the following result :—

TRANSVAAL.

Caurch members, 40,000.
Mercenary troops, 4,5000.
Foreigners naturalised between 1897 and 1899, 3000.
Foreigners previsouly naturalised, 5,000.

FREE STATE.

Dutch Church, 27, 500.
Others including non-Dutch, 2,500.
Cape rebels, 4,500.

In addition there are said to be some 2,000 German artillerists employed with the Boers. If these figures are to be accepted, and they appear to have been compiled with care, the total strength of the Boer forces must be 89,000 men. This of course takes no account of the deductions to be made for casualties, which would probably amount by this time to 6,000 or 7,000 men.

DR. LEYDS ON THE WAR.

SOME STRIKING STATEMENTS.

IN the January number of the "North American Review," the editor secured a number of answers from Dr. W. J. Leyds on the origin, duration, and outcome of the war in South Africa.

Q. How long do you think the war will last?

A. That depends upon many circumstances we cannot yet foresee. It may, however, be considered certain that should the real war be unsuccessful from the Boer point of view, guerilla warfare would ensue, which would last extremely long.

Q. Are the finances of the Republic in such a state as to permit of its carrying on war for a long time?

A. That again depends on what you mean by "a long" time. But I can vouch for the fact that the financial rescources of the Republic are quite sufficient, in view of our (the Boer) estimation of the probable duration of the war.

Q. Will the Negro natives of South Africa probably be drawn into the conflict before its end?

A. I will answer for the fact that the Boers will never provide the natives with arms to fight the English. The English, however, have armed the natives both at Mafeking and in Rhodesia, and the Republic has felt itself compelled to publicly protest against such a proceeding, which it deems a violation of international law.

Q. What truth is there in the statement that Boers are using the Dum-Dum bullets?

A. The Boers do not manufacture Dum-Dum bullets. If it has occurred that an isolated soldier has employed such murderous projectiles, it is probably because he has employed the rifle and ammunition of some English trooper killed on the battlefield, which would only prove that such bullets are used by the British Army. We have no doubt that they are, and consider this as a special sign of bad faith, considering that when the outbreak of hostilities occurred, the British Government solemnly pledged itself not to allow Dum-Dum bullets to be used.

Q. Have the Boer generals had a military education?

A. Excepting in the case of a few artillery officers, who have received their military education in Europe, the Boer generals have no military education, in the European sence of such a word. But they thoroughly know the country they are fighting in, and how to fight on such ground. They are full of experiences—an experience they owe to Great Britain, through the struggle she has forced upon them.

Q. If the Boers are successful will they be satisfied with their present boundaries?

A. This is a question I prefer not answering.

Q. If the English are victorious, what will they do?

A. I have nothing to guide me on this point, except what everyone knows and reads in the English papers, which are not in agreement as to what England would do in such a case.

Q. How will the appointment of Secretary Hay's son be received at Pretoria?

A. All foreign consuls have in every circumstance, been received with great courtesy in the Transvaal, and every regard is paid to them. Such will certainly be the case with Mr. Hay's son; but I have no special "datae" as to the meaning of his appointment.

Q. How do the Uitlanders feel about the war? Do they feel that it was undertaken really in their behalf or that England has used them merely as a retext.

A. That depends upon the character of the Uitlanders themselves. A great many are fighting in our ranks. Even among those who have withdrawn, those who are sincere confess that they are only the pretext of the war. We know this for an actual fact, from a letter emanating from Mr. Philipps, one of the principal leaders of the Uitlanders. That letter was seized by us on the occasion of the Jameson raid. Mr. Philipps wrote on June 10, 1894 :—

"I don't want to meddle in politics, and as to the franchise, I do not think many people worry about it."

And further :

"I have no desire for political rights, and believe as a whole that the community is not ambitious in this respect."

Q. Did the Boers think that any European country would intervene?

A. No.

Q. Do you think any such intervention likely at present?

A. It is impossible for me to answer such a question.

Q. Is it true that many Boer women have also taken up arms?

A. It is probable. But I have no precise information on the point.

Q. How could the war have been avoided?

A. England had acted in such a manner as to render it absolutely unavoidable. The Boers did to avoid it everything that it was humanly possible to do.

Q. Is it not likely that there will be a reaction in England against the war?

A. It appears likely to me. I hope so, not only in the interest of the South African Republics, but also in the interest of Great Britain herself.

Q. Can nothing be done to get news about the war from Boer sources?

A. Quite impossible by cable; and only with great difficulty by mail.

Q. What will probably be the role of the Afrikanders in the contest?

A. I think that the English newspapers are answering this question.

Q. Is it true that there was special legislation against the Uitlanders? If so what was its nature?

A. There was no special legislation against the Uitlanders. There was special legislation regarding them in the matter of public education, and that was all in their favour.

In a general way, we made no difference between a foreigner and a burgher, save, of course, as regards the franchise. And every impartial and fair mind will understand that it was impossible for the South African Republic to grant political rights to foreigners. Why, the franchise in the Transvaal was denied to friendly foreigners of our own race—to the citizens of the Orange Free State! Why should we have granted it to Englishmen.?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The marked change that has taken place lately in the German Press in the direction of friendliness towards England continues.

Even the "Vossische," which hitherto has been bitterly Anglophobe, says Germany has no inducement to drive the English out of Egypt to make room for the French.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN LOAN.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the Commons, said there was no ground for believing that the Russo-Persian loan had pledged the Customs at Bunder Abbas.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

A new American Commission sails for the Philippines in March to establish a Civil Government.

THE YORK ELECTION.

Mr. Faber, the Unionist candidate, has been elected member for York in the place of Lord Charles Beresford, defeating Mr. Murray, the Radical candidate, by 1,430 votes. The polling was as follows :—

Faber	6,248
Murray	4,818

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD FOR INDIA.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The s. s. Orizaba takes a shipment of £50,000 in gold to Colombo from Melbourne.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Reuter wiring from Peking says that it is now generally believed that the Dowager-Empress has abandoned the idea of deposing the Emperor, fearing to raise discontent in the South.

OBITUARY.

LONDON. FEB. 7.

The death is announced of Sir William Wilson Hunter.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, FEB. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 7.

The P. & O. Company's Tientsin (Extra) left here yesterday afternoon.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 6th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 7th instant, via Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownugger	3 29-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-3
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE KARAKWASLA MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 7.

Manœuvres at Karakwasla are being worked out in a systematic manner. Colonel Bell's force has fallen back to Nigra almost near the Parhye Pass, where he entranches and is reinforced, by one company of Sappers and Miners and a pontoon train. Colonel Thomas' object was to prevent him from passing the Pawee Pass. Therefore the troops were out from Karakwasla, eleven miles towards Ambegaon. On arrival there the Officers Commanding issued orders to cross the river at Sungum and a force, comprising of two field batteries, a squadron of Lancers, 3,000 infantry, 600 followers, 130 carts, 75 mules, and 64 transpart carts carrying two days' supplies. The crossing commenced at 8-30 in the morning and had completed by three in the afternoon and the baggage at five. The movement was carried out under cover of two guns and three squadrons of cavalry. Major Bell's force proceeded to bivouac for the night, throwing out pickets in various directions. Colonel Thomas' force made an early start and after reaching Karakwasla prepared to push along the left bank of the lake. Colonel Thomas attempted to execute a flanking movement, but his men ware tired by the long march and had the bivouac for the night in the village of Kuddje. Colonel Bell finding Colonel Thomas had the same bridge which he possessed with the assistance of the pontoon train and under cover of darkness re-crossed the river between seven and ten and posted his pickets. He made a night march, via Mulkhed to Kanapur, the cavalry clearing the way for the advance. The 16th Bombay Infantry was left behind to haraas the enemy. At day-break some companies of Royal Scots and Shropshires had regained possesson of Karakwasla. The remainder captured Powow hill, on which Colonel Thomas posted only two companies of the 28th Pioneers. Finding the enemy slipped Colonel Thomas faced about to retrace his steps. His horse artillery battery came into action but soon replied later on. Colonel Thomas' second battery came along the edge of the lake but in so exposed a position that it was easily shelled by the opposite guns under cover of these movements. Colonel Thomas' Infantry made a dash for the Burpa village, where they found British troops located. Cease fire was then sounded and the troops returned.

THE HON'BLE MR. EDGERLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Government, who was gazetted to proceed on leave on the 17th instant, has, at the request of Lord Northcote, the new Governor, delayed his departure till 10th March.

DISEASE AND INSPECTION.

Two fresh cases of small-pox have been admitted into the Sassoon Hospital. One of these was found travelling from Bombay to Satara. The other patients are doing well for the last few days. The train which leaves Bombay at 2-30, arrives in Poona nearly one hour late owing to the strict inspection at Kalyan of third class passengers. This causes great inconvenience to other classes of passengers.

One plague death has occurred in the cantonment.

TRANSFERS AMONG DISTRICT OFFICERS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

A question of reducing the frequency of transfers amongst District Officers is still before the Government of India, but nothing is likely to be settled before the next leave season. Even then it is reasonable to expect that any new rules which may be introduced will not be given a retrospective effect.

LORD CURZON ON INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Speaking at the Asiatic Society of Bengal to-night H. E. the Viceroy referred to the conservation of ancient monuments as one of the primary obligations of Government. For his own part he was far from feeling clear that Government might not do a good deal more in this direction than at present, and he hoped to assert more definitely during his time the Imperial responsibility of the Government in respect of Indian authorities to inaugurate a more liberal attitude on the part of those with whom it rests to provide the means and to be the faithful guardians of the priceless treasury-house of art and learning committed for a few years to his charge.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 2nd March on a short tour up the Assam Valley, visiting Tezpur and returning to Calcutta on the 15th March. The party comprises Lady Curzon and the Military and Private Secretaries.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Houson-Crawfurd is confirmed D. A. A. G., Bombay, vice Major Cahusac vacated.

Colonel Sir G. H. Leslie officiates Colonel-on-the-Staff, Bengal, vice Brigadier General More-Molyneux and in relief of Colonel Richardson at Cawnpore the latter officiating as Colouel-on-the-staff, Punjab, vice Colonel Dyce, and in relief of Colonel Hailes, who is confirmed as Colonel-on-the-Staff, Mooltan; vice Colonel Henry appointed to succeed General Simpson in Madras.

The vacant Command of the 12th Bengal Cavalry goes to Major Carleton.

Lieutenant C. O. Halliday, R. E., is posted to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department.

Captain R. E. Foley, 45th Sikhs, died at Mooltan to-day of pneumonia.

LARGE INDEMNITY FOR THE SEIZURE OF THE BUNDESRATH IN DELAGOA BAY.

A telegram to the representatives in Bombay of one of the German Steamship lines stated that the indemnity obtained from Great Britain for the seizure of the Bundesrath amounts to five million marks—£250,000 sterling.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

HARMSTON'S grand circus arrived by special train on the G. I. P. with their spacious marquee the largest ever put up in Bombay by any circus on the ground of the Hornby Road, Esplanade, and the size of the audience gathered within the spacious interior on the occasion of the initiatory performance must have been gratifying to the managerial heart. A perfect sea of faces, mounted tier upon tier, greeted the opening act and the boxes were all filled by an audience who came satisfied the name of Harmston was at stake. That there is not a dull act in the programme is the opinion of the vast concourse who witnessed the entertainment last evening. Everything calls for the highest praise and those circumstances pertaining to the general appointment of the tent will appeal to the patrons, as for instance, the seating has been arranged for the convenience of all. The menagerie, though small in regard to quantity, has quality enough, and contains a fine assortment of animals. The performance opened with Battone leaping by the company led by the phenomenon Gilbert Eldred whose wonderful somersaults and leaps over horses and the mammoth elephant has never been equalled here. William Lucifer, the modern Samson, executes wonders with weight and dumbbells. The Japanese Troupe, the Alton Trio, the triple jockey act by Mddle. Le Blonde, George Harmston and Gilbert Eldred are but a few of the successes of the evening. Ajar, the flexible marvel, has indeed proved himself a marvel, his performance last evening was one of its brightest features. In fact the programme presented by Harmstons has never been equalled by any former visits and must be seen to be appreciated. The features are far beyond any presented by any circus, and the management last evening must have felt proud of the reception of their truly great Company. The performance was a perfect one. There will be a grand matinee on Saturday, with the fall evening programme, and on Friday evening the Circus will be visited by Lord and Lady Sandhurst and party from Government House.

THE views of the India Office regarding the proposals of the Government of India for amalgamating the Presidency Banks will probably be received next month.

LORD SANDHURST AT THE MARATHA HOSPITAL.

LAST evening his Excellency the Governor, accompained by Captain Berkley Levett, Aide-de-Camp, paid a farewell visit to the Maratha Hospital at Connaught Road. The Governor was received at the gate by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur and other members of the Committee and was taken over the dispensary and two of the newly-erected wards. Mr. Mir Aun Ali handed over to his Excellency a silver key, bearing suitable inscription, with which the Governor opened the dispensary and the two wards. The key was then placed in an ivory box and presented to his Excellency. The party then proceeded to the Bai Motlibai ward where a large number of gentlemen had assembled. Amongst those present were :—Messrs. A. F. Woodburn, J. H. Du Boulay, G. Lund, Wallace, Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, I. M. S., Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. C. Christy, Dr. Weir, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Sirdar Umar Jamal, Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha, Khan Bahadur Abdul Ruzak, Messrs. Fribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mir Aun Ali, S. D. Khote, Eknath R. Khote, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, Khan Sahib Ardeshir Sorabji Moos, Messrs. Caliandas Keshewji, Manmohandas Ramji, V. R. Luxumonji, Janardhan Gopal, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, and others.

Mr. Aun Ali, in addressing the assembly, accorded a cordial welcome to his Excellency and named the several donors, who had caused the various wards to be constructed in connection with the hospital.

Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, the honorary secretary then read the following address :—

We, the president and members of the Maratha Plague Hospital Committee, on behalf of the Maratha community, beg most respectfully to thank your Excellency for honouring us to-day with a farewell visit and to offer your Excellency a cordial welcome.

The panic and the havoc that were caused by the plague during the first outbreak, giving rise to a general exodus of the masses from Bombay, meant a great loss to the multifarious industries and commerce of the city. But thanks to the foresight of your Excellency and to the untiring efforts of Sir James Campbell the Maratha Hospital was opened in January, 1898.

Sir James Campbell from the outset requisitioned the services of Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, the founder and patron or the back-bone, as appropriately termed by your Excellency, of this Hospital. The idea was an excellent one, as the establishment of this Institution has saved the industries and commerce of this great city by creating confidence in the minds of the panic-stricken proletariat. Here plague patients of the various sects of the Hindu community except those of low castes are admitted. Recently, the average number of cases under treatment has been about 350 per diem, but there is accommodation for over 500 souls now and provision can be made for more, if necessary. Small-pox patients have also now been received in large numbers without any distinction of caste or creed.

We may be permitted here to mention some of the principal causes of the immense popularity of this unique Institution. The patients are allowed free choice of treatment, (English, native, or their own) and their relations and friends have access to them at all times without any restriction. Moreover, ample accommodation is made for contacts, who live in the Hospital compound and wait upon their dear and near ones. These facilities and concessions have inspired the working classes of the Maratha community with confidence to such an extent that most of those attacked by the dire epidemic repair to this Hospital without any fear or compulsion, and apply for admission even when they are not suffering from plague.

Your Excellency has always evinced the keenest interest in the welfare of this Institution and honoured us by frequent visits. It will be impossible to find appropriate words to describe the great encouragement and support we have ever received at the hands of your Excellency, and of those officials of Government who have been nobly combatting this terrible scourge. We cannot refrain ourselves from expressing our deep sense of regret at the fact that your Excellency's term of office expires shortly.

The thought that your Excellency, who has been so sympathetic with suffering humanity is soon to be separated from us has caused us all great sorrow and the only consolation we find lies in the fact that your Excellency is going home to be among your Excellency's friends and relations, where your Excellency will be able to enjoy a well-earned rest after your Excellency's arduous work here as the Governor. The high post which your Excellency has held here as the representative of her Majesty the Queen-Empress is even in the most ordinary times of a responsible and onerous character, but the whole term of your Excellency's office has been such as would have taxed the mind and energy of the best tried statesman to steer the ship of administration in safety to its port of destination. The skill, patience and resolution with which your Excellency handled every administrative problem during these exceptionally trying years will long be remembered in the annals of Bombay and your Excellency's characteristic sympathy for all classes and communities will transmit your Excellency's name to posterity as that of one of the most benevolent and sympathetic Governors who ever held away in Western India.

Your Excellency on the occasion of your Excellency's visit to this Hospital in April last expressed "that it would be a pity to pull down these beautiful groups of buildings." We benefitting ourselves by this noble hint, have ever since with the assistance of the indefatigable Sardar been endeavouring our best to turn this Institution into a permanent Epidemic Hospital for the general public by constructing substantial wards, and it is gratifying for us to bring the fact to your Excellency's kind notice that five such wards and a dispensary are now ready and the question of building more for Hindus and others is under consideration. The healthy, isolated, beautiful, and central position which this Hospital commands is one of the most cogent reasons in support of its being turned into a permanent Institution. From the very commencement we were convinced that for a hospital of this description the best site would be outside of the highly congested areas of the city, and philanthropic citizens like his Highness Sir Sultan Mahomad Shah, Aga Khan, K.C.I.E., Sir Dinshaw Maneekji Petit, Bart, Mr. Naoroji Manekji Wadia, C.I.E., Sir George Cotton, Knight, and others who have already rendered material assistance to this Hospital will no doubt further place suffering humanity and the general public under their obligation by responding generously to any future appeal for help.

This Institution owes a great deal for its efficiency and popularity to the ladies who have travelled thousands of miles in the cause of humanity, putting their own lives into jeopardy to nurse the unfortunate victims with commendable sympathy, devotion and tenderness. Great credit is also due to the chief medical officer, Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar, and to Dr. Santoji Ramji, the House Surgeon.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the keenest sense of gratitude which we entertain towards Sir Andrew Wingate, the Honourable Mr. Snow, C.I.E., the Honourable Mr. Woodburn, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Du Boulay Lieut-Colonel Wilkins and Major J. P. Barry, I.M.S., for the excellent services rendered to this Hospital and for the keen interest they have always evinced in its welfare. Our grateful thanks are also due to Messrs. Vincent, C.I.E., Kennedy and Gell for lending us the services of the Sardar, and cheerfully giving all possible assistance whenever required. We wish your Excellency and Lady Sandhurst bon voyage and offer our heartfelt prayers to the Almighty for your long life, success and prosperity. May He shower upon your Excellencies His choicest blessings.

H.E. Lord Sandhurst, who was received with cheers, said:—Mr. Aun Ali, Mr. Vandekar, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is the last time that I shall have a chance of coming to the Maratha Plague Hospital, a group of buildings that I have known ever since its commencement, when it did not cover so much space as it does at present and when its benefits were not so clearly known as they are to-day. I have been able owing to the munificence of other people to open the new wards which are a fitting addition to the hospital buildings, as they were before these additional buildings were erected. We cannot be too grateful to the generous donors who have placed their means at the disposal of the Committee, and it is indeed a great instance of public spirit which has prevailed ever since the plague began, and we see our rich merchants coming forward to assist everywhere those who are unable to help themselves. I know very well how much the community and how much the sick poor owe to the indefatigable efforts, as they have been well described in the address, of Sardar Mr. Abdul Ali. (Cheers.) I very much question whether without his indefatigable energy and his habits of persuasion it would have been possible to get together all these mass of buildings so fully equipped as they are, and so useful from every point of view. Supposing there had been no Sardar, we might have been able to get together these plague buildings, which were so acceptable to all those for whom they are intended, but at any rate we cannot be too thankful that we have a Sardar among us who was willing to put his shoulders to the wheel and through whose instrumentality we have such good results achieved. (Cheers.) There are two or three interesting features about this hospital. One was that it was not merely a plague hospital but which has side by side accommodation for those whose friends were sick within the hospital. It is in fact a large and a novel kind of organization—an organization on the best possible system—supervised by those who were best able to judge of the proper requirements. I trust it will be long after the plague shall disappear—and disappear it will in time—I trust, it will be, long before these buildings, which are so well adapted for the purpose of an infectious hospital, will be demolished. You have been lucky in getting a site of such a wide area as you require. This is not, as you will know one building, just one infectious hospital but it is as I have described it as a group of buildings admirably adapted and well ventilated. I very much doubt that you will find other rooms or wards with better accommodation and ventilation than the new wards which I have just opened. I will now say a word or two in regard to the allusion made in the address of the service of the body of nurses who have come out to assist us in our work. (Cheers.) Before I came out to this country, I had a great deal to do with the nurses in the various hospitals, and I am perfectly certain of this, and I question whether anybody will assert to the contrary that no hospital is complete without its proper complement of nurses. I do not for a moment draw any distinction or any comparison between the duties of doctors and of nurses, but I know I am almost certain that every doctor will tell you that his establishment is absolutely incomplete without nurses, properly and thoroughly trained, and who had in fact ample opportunity and testimony to prove that in innumerable cases, the nurses who have come out and have placed their experience and talents at our disposal have ample experience of the way in which they have rightly got into a line and working order hospitals which were not in such a happy position, and have given a finishing touch to such an organization. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I regret extremely that this is my last visit that I shall pay to the Mahratta Hospital. I shall take away with me the recollection of the institution which will endure with me, I can assure you, for many long years. Memories are short and I daresay many have forgotten the great state of anxiety and fear bordering at one time on panic which prevailed in Bombay some three years ago. That panic has now ceased to exist. We have ourselves learned a great deal. I here again bring another instance of the usefulness and sympathy of our friend the Sirdar. (Cheers.) It is not easy, ladies and gentlemen, I can assure you, to get money for an institution however praiseworthy its object may be. I have had myself to beg for institutions of great importance for funds to carry them on, I know I have met with a number of discouraging replies with which one often meets, but still in connection with the hospital we see that during the last six weeks this institution has not only increased in its size but also in its value. Now gentlemen of the committee, I have to thank you for the address which you have presented me to-day. Certainly a great deal of my administration has been bound up with the word plague, but that very word plague has brought me in close contact not only with the officers of Government and unofficial gentlemen in high position, but also with the great masses of the public of Bombay. (Applause.) There have been many visits which if it were not for the word plague, I should have said it was a pleasure to make. In these visits I have come across every community that exists in the city, and probably in no other town of the world a larger number of communities can be found. But I do not think it is an useless surplusage to repeat it that coming among you as a stranger five years ago, I knowing the characteristics of the people of this city and of this Presidency over which I have the honour to preside, I have been struck as everybody else who had observed at all must have been struck with the loyal co-operation with which all classes from the richest to the poorest had been equally animated for removing these difficulties and dangers. And when I look back over these years, I question whether there is any population in the world which after the first touch of panic had passed by, could have behaved so bravely and so heroically. (Cheers.) I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, again for your address. I have no doubt whatever of the usefulness of the institution. I cannot but think that this institution is on a line of education for others, and long after the plague shall cease to exist, and long after the new scourge of small-pox will pass by, I trust that the Mahratta Hospital, where it stands, will continue to flourish and will be an institution, to the assistance of which many rich people will come forward to aid the cause of humanity. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency and other visitors were then garlanded. A photograph of the assembly was taken in the compound of the hospital before his Excellency left amidst their cheers.

THE DEFENCE OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY the military and naval manœuvres commenced, and continued all day and all night. The whole of the regular troops were engaged, comprising the Royal Garrison Artillery, under the command of Major Butcher; Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Govan; 21st Bombay Infantry, Major W. F. Cahusac; 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Mackenzie; Bombay Light Horse, Major T. W. Cuffe; Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Major W. G. Wilson; G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Trevithick; Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Nicholson; B. B. and C. I Railway Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. E.L. Luard.

These troops co-operated with the Naval vessels detached for the defence, while the attack was made under the command of Captain Bush, of H. M. S. Eclipse. The troops were disposed at all the strategic points along the coast, but no information as to their exact location is yet to hand.

In the afternoon an attack was made on Bombay, and some torpedo boats on the outside of the submarine mines engaged the attention of the forts, which were manned. While attention was thus diverted, the turret ships Plassey and Assaye got between the forts and came right up into the harbour, and owing to the position of the vessels, the guns could not be trained upon them. Having gained this point, they steamed out to sea, and on passing the Forts at Colaba Point they received a heavy fire. It is thought that the Plassey and Assaye achieved the object in view—to destroy shipping—without being put out of action, but of course the decision of the umpires is not yet known.

CURRENCY REFORM IN BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a wonder that your correspondents have not yet noticed the sufferings of the people in the matter of the currency difficulties in his Highness the Gaekwar's territories. I once suggested that the extortions of the Pareks who exchange old Babashee coins at exorbitant rates or give scant value when these coins are offered in the bazaar, might be held penal, and that those coins should not be refused at the Treasuries. The two suggestions have been adopted by the State declaring such acts punishable by a fine of Rs. 100; while the Treasuries are partially opened for the reception of Babashee coins.

The most serious currency evil is, however, still untouched, if not absolutely aggravated: the exchange rate between the Babashee and the British coin having risen to over forty per cent. and it even threatens to rise above fifty from a normal rate, ranging from 9 to 16 or 18 per cent. The majority of the population, whose trade and profits have largely decreased on account of the famine, are now very great sufferers since they have to pay for everything in excessively exaggerated British value. The Government of India have, if I err not, decided to allow British coins in lieu of the Babashee at an equitable rate such as I had the honor to explain in your columns some time ago. The present oppressive currency conditions, therefore, should now cease. An attempt has been made to fix a reasonable limit to exchange by an edict accompanied by an offer from the State of British coins in the bazaars to keep the rate down. The State have now to decide without delay whether this trial is to be resolutely undertaken, for, say, one year, all worn out coins being recalled and reminted, or whether the offer of the Government of India is to be accepted in its entirety. You may allow me to assert that the greatest good seems to me to lie in the latter course. The British rupees, in future, when issued to Native States, will not be allowed any special badge. They will be the ordinary Queen's coin. I now trust the Baroda ruler will be gracious enough to put an end to suspense. Speculations with the Sircary coins are both ruinous and immoral. The British-Babashee exchange fluctuations could be regulated even whilst the currency-conversion business is in progress for the loss to the general public is as terrible as it is preventible. I have no doubt that the Gaekwar Maharaja's good sense and intelligence will guide him right in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 3. X. Y. Z.

SALE OF WORK AT THE BISHOP'S BUNGALOW.

THE sale of work held at the Bishop of Bombay's bungalow on Wednesday and Thursday (Jan. 31 and Feb. 1) realized nearly Rs. 800. This together with the subscription of the members of the Bombay Missionary Union, who are in England and India, brings the total sum to nearly Rs. 900, which will be divided amongst the most needy institutions in the Diocese.

INDIAN PRINCES AT GONDAL.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE GRASIA COLLEGE.

SPEECHES BY THE GAEKWAR AND THE THAKORE SAHEB.

WRITING from Gondal on Monday a correspondent says :—This town was *en fete* on Friday last on the occasion of the visit of his Highness Sayajirao, G.C.S.I., Gaekwar of Baroda, who, while returning to his capital, was pleased at the invitation of the Thakore Saheb, to spend a few hours here. The whole town turned out to have a look at the Prince. The streets and approaches were gay with bunting and triumphal arches. The special train carrying his Highness the Maharajah, with the Heir-apparent Prince Fatteshinhrao and Staff, and his Highness the Raja Saheb of Baria arrived from Veraval at about 2 p.m. On his alighting from the train, where a guard-of-honour with band was drawn up, a salute of 21 guns was fired. A salute was fired in honour of his Highness of Baria. The Maharaja was met on the platform by H. H. the Thakore Saheb, Prince Samatsinhji and principal officials of the State, and conducted to the huzur bungalow, the rest of the party proceeding to the camp pitched in the guest-house grounds for their accommodation. At 4 p.m., H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar drove to the Grasia College where he had kindly consented to preside at the annual function of distributing prizes to the pupils of the institution. There was a large attendance. Among those present were her Highness Maharani Nandkuverba, C.I., Mrs. Moor, Mrs. Nanavati, Missee Kavasji, Prince Fatteshinhrao, H. H. Mansinhji of Baria, Kumar Shri Kiritsinhji, Kumar Shri Samatsinhji of Palitana, Mankari Gadge, R. B. Dhammaskar, Dewan Bahadur Samarth, Dr. Samsudin, Mr. Manubhai, Captain Watson, Mr. Bezonji Merwanji, Kumar Shri Balsinhji, Kumar Shri Keshrisinhji, the State Officers and leading members of the locality. After inspecting the building, H.H. the Gaekwar took his seat on the dais in the reception hall. H. H. the Thakore Saheb then opened the proceedings by welcoming his honoured guest in a short speech which ran as follows :—

Your Highness,—I consider it a great privilege to offer you our sincere and cordial welcome. I cannot express in adequate terms the pleasure I feel at the presence among us of one whom we have learnt to respect as the most advanced and progressive Prince in the Presidency. We know it is not a holiday-trip that has brought you to this historic province. It is only the gravity of the situation combined with an anxious desire to provide in this time of distress relief for your out-lying districts in Kathiwar that brings you in our midst. I am therefore all the more grateful that despite serious engagement which fully engross your thought at the present moment you have given us what I am happy to recognise as a tangible proof of your friendly feeling towards me. Your Highness is doubtless aware that the condition of our Grasias is becoming worse day by day. This is chiefly attributable to their culpable indifference to education. Not deigning to attend ordinary schools and finding no other to suit their rank they neglect their opportunity of acquiring what is the best and the surest means of ennobling manhood. With a view to supply this want and to fit the cadets of noble though embarrassed families to hold their proper position in society, this College is founded. How far the remedy proves successful remains to be seen; not that I hesitate to believe in the refining agency of education. This is now manifest to the meanest understanding. But the fact is the problem of education is as difficult to solve as the problem of life itself. The solution must rest in the hands of experts who have devoted their life-time to the study of the subject. I for one believe that our schools and colleges should, as in England, be the nurseries of character where the cultivation of manly qualities may receive as much care as the cultivation of intellect. It cannot be gainsaid that Englishmen owe their present greatness chiefly to their healthy school life. Convinced of this fact I am trying to plan and model this College on the lines of public schools in England. During the short period of its existence it has been fortunate in securing a number of friends and sympathisers, both here and abroad. Lord Northbrook, our ex-Viceroy has been pleased to mark his interest in the College in a substantial manner by founding a Gold Medal for Experimental Science. I take this opportunity of publicly thanking his Lordship for his kind encouragement. Such sympathy cannot fail to inspire hopes for the future of our young institution. In the beginning we were not quite certain that the Grasia boys would come in as fast as could be wished. But the results have greatly exceeded our expectations. In consequence of the increasing number of pupils seeking admission, the students' quarters, which are the most noticeable features of the College, will have to be enlarged at no distant date. Whatever success the College has hitherto achieved is due in a great measure to the able and efficient management of Principal Moor whose talents and zealous labours it is my pleasing duty to acknowledge. It is a matter of great satisfaction to all concerned that the College prizes to-day will be given away by a highly enlightened and cultured Prince who has distinguished himself for the lofty conception of his duties as a ruler. Your Highness has fostered and encouraged education general and technical, in your extensive territory and has placed educational facilities at the door of the very poorest. The presence of the Heir-apparent is a source of additional pleasure to us all. We wish him a successful educational career which he has well begun by passing the recent Matriculation Exam

College was surpassed by nothing he had seen in India. The number of boys in the register at that time was 43, a gain of 16 for the year. In the first term of 1899, 7 boys were admitted and we began to feel the necessity of a third dormitory. In the second term the admissions rose with a bound to 15, almost as many as were registered during the whole of the previous year. The third dormitory was therefore fitted up at once and was ready for occupation at the end of July. We had now 65 students on the register, and seriously contemplated the necessity of a fourth dormitory at the commencement of the present year, and even discussed plans for a larger dining hall, and new bath rooms. But already the stress of the prevailing famine conditions was beginning to be felt, and in the next term, the third term of 1899, there were only three admissions, while several boys were unable to rejoin us. In the case of certain boys belonging to the Gondal State, it was found possible to make some concessions as regards payment of fees, or the reduction in number would have been still greater. At the close of the year there were 61 students in residence. As regards our prospects for the present term, which commenced only a few days ago, it is rather early to make any forecast. So far, however, there have been four admissions and some others are promised. I should like to remark that the health of the College has always been good. There has been no serious case of illness from the commencement. There is a tradition that a ward is reserved for us at the State Hospital, but I question whether it will be pointed out to your Highness when you visit the Hospital this afternoon. It is certainly never required by us. I find on analysing the records that during last year the average absence from class on the ground of ill-health was considerably less than one day per boy per term. And now in conclusion I beg leave to read some remarks from the Grasia College, made by Mr. Giles, the Director of Education in the Bombay Presidency, in his administrative report for 1898-99 :—"The Grasia College, Gondal. I last year drew attention to the new school opened at Gondal, and I was much pleased this year to be able to visit Gondal and inspect the school, or rather the Grasia College, for that is its proper title. The foundation stone of this school was laid in 1895, and in November, 1896, the building was formally opened by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. The College is destined, I believe, to play an important part in the education of the cadets of the old nobility and of the smaller landlords, not only of Kathiawar, but of other parts of India, for recruits from outside the province are not refused admission. The College is under an English Principal, Mr. Moor, who, in his speech at the opening, thus described the situation and buildings :—The college is healthily situated in extensive grounds on the left bank of the river Gondali, some little distance from the town of Gondal and close to the railway station. The main building graced, by a lofty clock tower surmounting the main entrance, extends north and south, and is flanked by wings running to the east. The tower entrance opens into a large assembly hall, and on either side of this, arranged in two stories, are situated the class rooms. The wings comprise dining hall, dormitories and bath rooms. The kitchen and associated buildings form a separate block detached from the College. The buildings are not only architecturally pleasant to look at, but are complete from the scholastic point of view, and form a nearer approximation to the buildings of an English public school than anything I have seen in this country. The public school method has also been extended to the pupils, who sleep in dormitories and mess together, and who are learning the lesson of resource and self-reliance by the withdrawal of all personal attendants from the institution. The accessories of the class rooms and dormitories were all that could be desired, and it was obvious that in the equipment of the College nothing had been spared which knowledge and liberality could supply. I spent two or three hours there with the Thakore Saheb and the Principal, and saw the boys at work, at play, and at meals, and when I left the College I said to the Thakore Saheb and to the Principal that I was in the unusual position of a critic who had no criticisms to offer, and who had nothing to express but praise. The watch-word of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal appears to be "thorough" and to this all the public institutions of Gondal bear testimony, but in none is this characteristic more conspicuous than in the Grasia College, which should be a very potent factor for good in the education and development of future generations of the landed classes of Kathiawar. Since the College was formally opened the number of pupils has largely increased and there are now no less than 63 boys residing in the school." I desire to express my gratitude to the members of my staff, who have at all times afforded me loyal and energetic co-operation, Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda I sincerely thank you personally on behalf of the College for presiding on this occasion and have now to ask you to distribute our annual prizes for 1899. But before doing so, I have to refer with grief to a deep loss sustained by the College. It was only yesterday that I heard of the sad death of Kumarshri Mansinhji Dipsinhji, which took place at Wankaner on Jan. 29, the first day of this term, as the result of an attack of fever. Mansinhji was a prefect, the captain of the cricket club, a member of the managing committee of the debating society and the head boy of his Form. He endeared himself to us by his gentle kindly nature, and won our respect by his ability and industry. He was beloved and trusted alike by boys and masters, and his loss will long be felt by every one of us. The school was yesterday closed as a token of respect. The results of the annual examination are given below :—

FORM III.

1st Prize—Mansinhji of Wankanir
2nd Prize—Chandrasinhji of Bandhia

FORM II.

1st Prize—Gagubha of Ganod
2nd Prize—Samatsinhji of Devachadi

FORM I.

Div A—Ramvala of Khijadia
Div B—Gagubha of Ziya

PREPARATORY CLASS.

1st Prize—Jivansinhji of Gingani
Equal 2nd Prize—Jorsinhji of Gondal, and Karansinhji of Dholera
Consolation Prize—Ranaji of Charelia

The "Northbrook" medal for experimental science offered for the first time this year, has been won by Kumarshri Pratapsinhji of Dholra.

His Highness the Maharaja of Gaekwar then rose and delivered a very eloquent and interesting speech. He said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have met your Highness more than once before. To-day I am your guest, living under your own roof and in your own territory. I am glad of this opportunity, as it will renew and cement our friendship. It does not remain for me to say as it has been already testified to by high functionaries and distinguished visitors that you have started this institution with the best of motives. The presence of the boys shows that they share your views and appreciate your efforts. You have sanctioned a large amount of expenditure for this school, you have provided it with a beautiful and commodious building, you have supplied it with all the necessary means of imparting instruction. But you have not remained content with this ; you have further paid ample personal attention to all its details and organisation. Ultimately the success of the Institution must greatly depend upon the ability and interest with which Mr. Moor and his staff discharge their duties. To move the students on to higher principles and to place before them loftier goals in life to achieve must mainly be their steadfast aim. Education without character is not of much consequence. If with all this the school does not flourish, the fault will not be yours, but will be of others. The teachers and the students will not, I hope, fail to reap the utmost advantage of this splendid opportunity. No feeling of gratitude will be made welcome to the founder of the Institution than to see that the Institution is being fully availed of by the students and teachers, and that the men turned out by the College are making their mark in the different walks of life. You have taken the English public schools as a model for your institution. I do not think you have done wrong in the choice of your ideal. You know that history repeats itself. In providing the school with boarding and lodging you have only carried out the ancient ideal of your ancestors, which consisted in sending youths to live under the eye and in the association of the Guru. The separation of the boys from unhealthy surroundings and undesirable associations will be productive of much good. It will be potent source of creating in them common tastes, interests and aspirations so as to weld them into a more compact body. As many of the youths turned out by this institution are likely to go in search of public employment, it would be not only highly desirable, but in my opinion imperative for them, that they should be given the necessary facilities at an early stage of their education to enable them to compete successfully with the boys of ordinary schools in their higher educational career. If that is not done, the institution, I am afraid, may not prove to some as attractive as it has every right to be, and the good and salutary influence of its students may not so easily spread far and wide. The claim for gratitude of his Highness on his subjects does not rest on this single educational scheme alone; but he has paid great attention to the improvement of means of communication, by the construction of roads, trams and railways, and to the organisation of courts of civil and criminal justice and the sanitary and medical needs of his subjects by the foundation of municipalities, the opening of public parks and grounds of recreation and also by his efforts to improve the drinking water for the city. Whenever in future any able and impartial historian happens to write an account of the Native States he would find plenty of material to show how the different States, with the limited means at their disposal and with the men and civilization of society they could command, have strove to carry on the cause of progress and reform as understood in the closing years of the 19th century. He would be struck with immense sacrifices the Native Chiefs have made of their inherited notions and deep-rooted and fondly cherished interests and prejudices to subserve the cause of reform. Considering all the circumstances it strikes to me that the strides made in the cause of good government in many of the States, during the last few years have been gigantic and rapid. I do not say that all that is possible for them has been achieved, yet a great deal has been done, for which they might naturally feel just exultation. I have always taken deep interest in the spread of education amongst all our classes, and not far from here, I have made an attempt in starting even compulsory education, the progress of which, I think, deserves close attention and scrutiny. My object in referring to this endeavour is to declare that your Highness could not have chosen a more pleasant task for me to perform in this short stay of mine at Gondal than to ask me to preside at the annual prize-distribution at this college. In conclusion, allow me to thank you heartily your great kindness, which we all have experienced here ; and which your Highness' subjects and officers no doubt are fortunate to experience every day.

The address was effectively given and was very much appreciated by the audience. His Highness then performed the interesting function of distributing the prizes consisting of books specially bound in morocco leather and bearing the College crest and motto. His Highness brought the ceremony to a close by announcing his intention to found a scholarship in connection with the institution.

The Grasia boys afterwards went through a musical drill which was creditably performed, after which his Highness the Gaekwar drove with the Thakore Saheb to visit a few public institutions and Famine Relief Works. There was a brilliant illumination at night ; the College premises, in particular, presenting a very beautiful appearance, the effect seen from a distance being particularly striking. At 10-30 p.m. H. H. the Gaekwar and party left for Wadhwan.

LEGISLATION AND PRIVATE CREDIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The course of legislation in the past forty years has tended to impair private credit to so serious an extent that it behoves the State to take some suitable means to re-establish it as far as it lies in its power, by amending the existing laws so as to secure the end in view, especially as famine is raging in the country, and its effects have begun to be felt even by the classes, which were reluctant before to accept relief either at the hands of Government or the charitably disposed members of their own communities.

As matters now stand, a private person finds no small difficulty in negotiating a loan on mere personal security. The reason seems to be that since 1859 the periods of limitation for suits have been very much curtailed, and that when such short periods are about to expire, the lender has no alternative but either to sue the borrower, or to get the debt renewed in accordance with law. The renewal of an obligation from time to time involves the necessity of buying stamped papers for the purpose, and at every renewal the interest due to date is converted into principal. The cost of purchase, and the tendency of fresh renewals to increase the debtor's liability are facts which create no small obstacles in the way of amicable adjustments, a recourse to legal proceedings becomes necessary, and a creditor considers himself very lucky if he succeeds in recovering his decretal debt at all ; for what with the proverbial delays and the glorious uncertainty of the law, the institution and process fees, the pleader's fees, and fraudulent dispositions of property on the part of a debtor who finds himself dragged into court, a creditor stands but a poor chance of reaping the fruits of his decree and the money expended by him in obtaining the same comes to be regarded as so much good money thrown after bad.

Since the repeal of Regulation 5 of 1827, numerous and elaborate provisions have been introduced in the Limitation Acts which scarcely admit of being either properly understood or remembered by those whose interests are deeply affected by them, and which by giving rise to nice questions of law and fact, benefit none but the members of the legal faculty. So far as laymen are concerned, the provisions in question which run into dry and tedious details are a mere sealed book to them, and a slight oversight, inadvertence or a trick of memory or misconception not seldom results in a heavy pecuniary loss to individuals.

The provisions of Regulation V of 1827 were simple and concise. A limitation of twelve years was provided for suits on written contracts and one of six years for suits of every other description, such as book debts, &c. The later Limitation Acts have reduced the uniform period of twelve years in respect of suits on written contracts to three and six years respectively, viz., the former for suits on unregistered, and the latter for suits on registered contracts, while the general limitation of six years in respect of suits not coming under the above two categories has been cut down so as to embrace periods of time ranging from three to six months.

Rules of limitation are but rules based on considerations of expediency and general convenience rather than on the eternal principles of natural justice, and there is nothing in the abstract principles of jurisprudence which recommends one period of limitation as more appropriate than another, a debtor being morally bound to satisfy a debt at any distance of time irrespective of the conventional rules of limitation. From the point of view of both general convenience and expediency even a period of six years for money claims is by no means a very long one, and the legislature might well afford to adopt it without causing any serious detriment to the pecuniary interests of the State.

It is not understood why a decree is made unenforceable after twelve years, when it has to be revived by means of execution at intervals of three years. In the interests of both judgment-debtors and judgment-creditors, it may not be deemed convenient or desirable to take no action upon a decree beyond reviving it from time to time but the maximum limitation of twelve years superadded by Section 230 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the ordinary provisions of the law of limitation leaves them hardly any option in the matter. The reduction of the maximum term of imprisonment in the Civil Jail from two years to six months when the cost of maintaining debtors has to be borne by their judgment-creditors during their detention, would also seem to have contributed not a little to shake private credit. These well-meant provisions of law have, in my opinion, gone to undermine the credit of those very classes for whose benefit they were enacted. Creditors know the circumstances of their debtors better than others, and are not likely to detain them in jail, when there is no prospect of getting anything out of them by resorting to such means.

While on this subject, it may not be out of place to mention how that, under a recent authoritative ruling of the Bombay High Court, a stated and signed account could not be made the basis of a suit, however much it may serve as a piece of evidence, and that a creditor is at present forced to found his claim on original items in an account extending over years. An account stated and signed before the expiration of the statutory period of limitation certainly gives rise to an implied contract, the pre-existing liability at the time of the adjustment of accounts being a sufficient consideration to sustain the same under clause (d), sections 2 and 9 of the Indian Contract Act. The ruling under reference, however, frustrates the intentions of both debtors and creditors in coming to a settlement of accounts by rendering it ineffectual for the purpose of its giving rise to a fresh cause of action and thereby imposes upon a plaintiff the necessity of producing copies of lengthy accounts and proving original items at the trial—a necessity which it was their very object to obviate. This procedure, I need hardly add, helps to swell the cost of litigation. It can therefore be scarcely a matter for surprise if artificial difficulties like those noticed above should operate to sap private credit.—Yours, etc.,

Surat, Feb. 5. M. N.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th February, 1900.

1. There will be class Firing at Cooria on Saturday afternoon next the 10th instant. Trains leaves the Victoria Terminus at 3, 3-30 and 4 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later in each case.

2. Gr F E Anderson is transfered from No. 1 Co to No. 2 Co and posted to No. 1 Sub-division.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE UNIVERSITY OF RESEARCH.

A LETTER to the President of the Bombay Corporation dated 2nd February, from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy. I. C. S., Chairman, Provisional Committee for Post-Graduate Education states. The selection of site is now a question that cannot be postponed much longer, as on it will depend all the arrangements to be made at this initiatory stage. The Government of Mysore have been already approached. The decision as to the location of the University must obviously, to a great extent, depend on the amount of help to be expected from the Corporation and other public bodies as well as from private philanthropy ; my Committee would, therefore, be glad to be early informed of the views of the Corporation, particularly as to the amount of financial help the Corporation will be prepared to give in the establishment and maintenance of the University.

He subjoins 2 paragraphs read out by His Excellency the Dewan of Mysore to a number of representative Bombay gentlemen, at an informal gathering last month :—"The advantages especially accruing to the Mysore State from the location of the University in Bangalore are great. Not only would a richly endowed University come into Banyslore at once, but the perpetual flow of future benefactions to Bangalore would benefit the State. The presence of a University of Research would give a great impulse not only to the existing educational institutions, but also to future chemical and other technical industries in the province. Bangalore would become the greatest centre in India of Scientific thought and research and a place of pilgrimage to all lovers of science and learning. It would be come the home of learned congresses of scientists and publishing centre of original contributions to scientific knowledge.

"To secure these advantages special inducements have to be given. It is no new thing in Europe and America that great sacrifices are made by small state or cities to secure the advantages of having a University in their midst. In Wales several cities have competed for the honour of having the University. The London County Council is expected to give £10,000 a year to the Teaching University of London. The several City Companies are also expected to give liberal grants. Manchester, Liverpool, and Bristol support their University Colleges. The Liverpool Corporation in 1882 obtained from Parliament powers to raise thirty thousand pounds for the College buildings. The Nottingham Corporation has given £70,000, Sheffield £22,000, and Cardiff £10,000 for their respective College buildings; and, moreover, they give annual grants that of Sheffield amounting to as much as £7,000 towards a budget of £15,000. The Edinburgh University was originally started by the Town Corporation. Zurich made heavy sacrifices to get the Federal Polytechnic in its midst. The Bund permitted its location in that City only if the City provided a worthy habitaion. The amount of local contribution may be inferred from the fact that the Physical Institute of Dr. Weber alone had cost over £70,000. The Swiss Universities are all maintained by the Cantons, some of which, like Basel and Geneva, are mere small cities, and yet do everything to make their University attractive students from all parts of the world. Borne alone in recent years has spent about ten million francs on reconstructing Institutes and Laboratorie. The Municipality of Paris maintains institutions like the Ecole de Physique et Chimie, and it appears to have endowed more than one chair at the Sorbonne. The Ville de Lyons contributes annually a moiety of the extraordinary budget of the University, establishes bursaries and makes grants for apparatus besides defraying two-thirds of the cost of buildings which has already exceeded half a crore in Indian money. Brussels and Amsterdam maintain Universities towards which they respectively contribute antually £5,000 and £18,000 the total cost being £15,000 and £30,000. In America several of the States, like Michigan, maintain their own Universities, and though the Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts were originally designed to be maintained out of the Congressional grants of lands and cash annual contributions, yet the individual States in the aggregate add every year £80,000 to the £140,000 spent by the Congress."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

THE second forecast of the cotton crop for the season 1899-1900, received from His Highness the Nizam's Board of Revenue, states that the area under cotton is 1,292,329 acres, being 25·6 per cent. less than the area sown last year. The yield is estimated at 36 544 bales, the yield of the preceding year having been 115,644 bales. The poor result of the crop is due to the failure of the monsoon at the beginning and at the end of the season. The drought from the middle of September told heavily on the crop, and it is likely that the actuals may be less than the estimates.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

THE Mysore Mine for January, 1900, has given another splendid output, but not as good a one as that of the previous month, having fallen short by 239 ounces. The particular are :—Crushing 10,600 tons of quartz produced 12,697 ounces, 8 dwts and 4 grains of gold ; 11,786 tons of tailings, treated by the cyanide process, produced 1,621 ounces 10 dwts 15 grains ; and 3,794 tons of slimes treated by the cyanide process produced 408 ounces, being a total production of 14, 726 ounces 18 dwts and 19 grains gold. This, as against 14,965 ounces in December.

Champion Reef Mines.—This mine has beaten all its previous records, having returned as much as 13,931 ounces, made up as follows :—7,927 tons of quartz milled produced 12,175 ounces ; 2,300 tons tailings treated by the pan process yielded 305 ounces ; and 8,580 tons of tailings, treated by the cyanide process, produced 1,451 ounces. The total production shows an increase of 196 ounces over that of the previous month. It will be observed that the stuff milled by the Champion Mines has been richer in quality than that of the Mysore Mine. The Ooregaum Mine has made a brilliant jump from 5'598 ounces in December to 6,081 ounces in January, being an increase of 483 ounces, and were she to continue in this manner she would soon catch up the Mysore and Champion mines. Particulars of the output are :—5,712 tons of stuff crushed produced 4,235.76 ounces of gold ; 3,832 tons of tailings treated yielded 462.25 ounces ; 6,318 tons of slimes treated by the cyanide process yielded 1,383,90 ounces. The additions to the cyanide plant, soon being made, will largely increase the output of this mine. In the Coromandel Mine 1,000 tons ore crushed yielded 512 ounces of gold. Last year's monthly average was 292 ounces. In the Mysore West Mine 1,900 tons of stuff milled yielded 434 ounces of gold against 432 ounces in December. The passenger-train this morning took from the Kolar Gold Fields for the Bombay Mint 30 packages of gold, valued at Rs. 14,57,474-15.

BOMBAY YACHT RACES.

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Challenge Cup (2nd) Race—Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 4.
Ship's Boats (service rig) Handicap Race—Start at 3 o'clock. Course No. 1.
Tonnis Class Race—Start at 3-15. Course No. 2.
Entries for the last two races will close at noon on Friday.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR.

THE technical school of Berlin, which with those of Aix-la-Chapelle and Hanover, received from the Emperor the right of granting the degree of Doctor of Engineering, made use of that privilege by conferring the honour upon Prince Henry of Prussia. At the ceremony Dr. Riedler, the Rector Magnificus, quoted and important speech made by the Emperor at a reception of rectors who waited upon him to thank him.

"I have been pleased," his Majesty said, "to have an opportunity to distinguish the technical high schools. You know great resistance had to be overcome, but it has finally been removed. I intended bringing the technical schools to the fore for they have to solve great problems, not only technical but social. The latter have as yet not been dealt with as I would have liked. They are in a position to exert great influence upon social conditions owing to their numerous connections with labour and workmen and industry in general. They are therefore called to fulfil great tasks in the future. The present institution, have entirely failed from a social point of view and I therefore rely upon the technical schools.

"As regards Social democracy, I regard it as a temporary movement. It will spend itself. You must, however, make clear to your disciples their social duties towards workmen, and you must not lose sight of great general tasks. In this work I rely upon you. Work and reward will not by wanting. Our technical education has already achieved great success. We require much technical intelligence in our country. The authority of German technics is already very great. The best families are beginning to let their sons devote themselves to the study of the technical sciences, and I hope that this movement will grow. Abroad, also, the respect felt for you is very great, and foreigners speak with the utmost enthusiasm of the technical education they have received at your schools. In England I everywhere found the greatest esteem expressed for German technics. Only lately I have again experienced how greatly appreciated are German technical education and technical achievements in England. Devote yourself, therefore, with all your powers to the great economical and social tasks."

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND THE JAMESON RAID.

WHY THE TRANSVAAL ARMED.

THE "Daily News" publishes an important letter from Mr. J. B. Robinson upon Mr. Kruger's attitude towards the Jameson Raid and, later, his view upon the Inquiry Committee's report and the speeches thereupon, subjects concerning which the writer had more than one interview with the President. Mr. Robinson writes the letter mainly to support Mr. Balfour's statement that the Jameson Raid tied the hands of the Government, that it could not, in the face of the Raid take the necessary measures for sending troops to South Africa, as such a step would have convinced the Transvaal Government that the Imperial Government had been mixed up in the Raid. Mr. Balfour is, he says, in a great measure quite right. "I am," he adds, "speaking now from behind the scenes, and I may state as a positive fact that the Transvaal Government believed from the very first that the Government of this country, or at least certain members of the Government, were connected with the Raid." The letter proceeds as follows:—

I may state that I was confronted with this difficulty at the very first interview I had with President Kruger and some of the members of the Executive after my arrival in Pretoria, which occurred a few months after the Jameson Raid had taken place. I was then on a peace mission, with the object of conciliating the various conflicting interests and bringing into harmony the divergant views which were at that time distracting the whole of South Africa.

At my first interview I told the President that I conscientiously believed that the Imperial Government had absolutely nothing to do with the Jameson Raid, and I gave him my reasons for believing this to be the case. The President listened attentively and when I had finished said : "You say that they had no knowledge of this Raid. How is it then that they allowed Mr. Rhodes to return to South Africa without taking any action against him ?" I replied : "The opinion is expressed that there is no proof against Mr. Rhodes as to his complicity in the Raid."

I may here state that shortly after Mr. Rhodes's return to England and when I heard that he was returning to South Africa, I suggested to the authorities that they should keep Mr. Rhodes out of South Africa for a few months until they could get matters finally settled in the Transvaal. As soon as I heard that he was going back to South Africa after a few days' sojourn in England I saw at once that this would be fatal to the scheme that the Government then had in view of getting President Kruger to come to England to settle the whole of the Transvaal matter on a satisfactory basis and to clear away the difficulties which were exercising such a baneful influence upon the progress of all the States in South Africa.

I was met with the argument that there was no proof against Mr. Rhodes to show that he was implicated in the Raid. I accepted this, but I suggested that it should be whispered to him that as a matter of policy it would be well for him to remain for four or six months in England, so as to enable the Imperial Government to arrange a settlement of all the outstanding questions in the country. I did this because I knew the character and temperament of the Dutch element throughout South Africa, and my foresight enabled me to make an accurate calculation of what would take place. The Dutch are very suspicious, and I knew that when they heard that Mr. Rhodes was returning immediately to South Africa the impression that they formed of the complicity of the Imperial Government would be strengthened, and the belief firmly rooted in their minds that Great Britian was a party to the Jameson Raid. Had my adviced been accepted, South African matters would have been settled and there would have been no war.

But to return to my interview with President Kruger. The President said to me : "It is strange that Imperial authories should not know that Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain were the prime movers in the Raid." I replied, "President, you must remember that the British nation is just and fair, and they will condemn no man before his guilt has been clearly established." I continued, "You see that they have punished Dr. Jameson and some of his officers." The President laughed in a satirical manner. "Punished Jameson," he exclaimed : "who is Jameson ?" I said that he was the leader in the Raid. The President rejoined "the leader of the Raid ! You mean Rhodes's instrument !" He continued. "Dr. Jameson and the officers that served with him are nobodies. They only carried out the instructions that were given to them. I had no feeling at all against Jameson and his men, because I knew that they were simply tools, and that is the reason why I let them go and sent them to England. In my mind," he said, "I regarded them with complete indifference, indeed with an absolute feeling of contempt. It is the men who organised this Raid, who engaged these men and set them in motion, against whom my feelings are directed." I responded : "Yes President, that is true, but you must be patient. The House of Commons has appointed a Committee to inquire very fully into the whole business connected with the Raid. You may rely upon it that the investigation will be thorough and that those who are guilty will be found out." The President looked at me sternly for a few minutes, filled his pipe, looked at the ceiling, and said : "I shall wait, and we shall see." I knew from his manner that our conversation ended on this subject at that particular point.

Months passed, while the Committee sat and took evidence. One morning I saw the cables in the local papers, announcing the decision of the Committee. I left at once for Pretoria and when I saw the President, I said, "Well, President, you see what I have told you is right. The Committee have taken evidence, and their report deals with the conclusions that they have arrived at." He said, "Yes. What else is to follow those conclusions?" I replied, "I must ask you to exercise a little patience, and not come to any hasty decision upon the matter"

A few days later another cable was published, from which it appeared that some of the members of Parliament, in commenting upon the Committee's report, took the opportunity of speaking favourably of Mr. Rhodes. I went down to see the President again and I shall never forget that morning. I entered the room, and he looked at me, shook hands, and motioned me to a chair. I sat down, but not a word did the President say, so I commenced, "Anything fresh this morning, President ?" He replied "No, there are some cables in the papers this morning, but the news that they convey is not fresh, not at least to me." I answered, "What do you mean ?" He said, "I am referring to the debate in the House of Commons."

I immediately saw the difficulty that confronted me, as the President looked at me steadily and said "What do you think now of your friends and their assurances?" I replied, "I have no doubt that the party who made that statement in Parliament conscientiously believed that what he said was true."

The old President then became irritable, and a loud voice shouted at me, "Do you mean to tell me as an intelligent man that you accept these statements, and that you believe in them? Do you think we are fools ? Do you think for a moment that we do not know the true working of this Raid ? Do you mean to tell me that you do not know that the men who organised and engineered this Raid organised it for their own benefit, and that they had decided how they would divide the Transvaal, how each of the parties was to have certain interests in this country, and that many of the Reformers who were put in gaol were perfectly innocent, and ignorant of the schemes of the men who were in the inner circle ?

He continued, "There are only twelve men in that inner circle, and they were to share the spoils, and divide the Transvaal amongst themselves. They and their companies found the money for the Raid. Do you think that we are so innocent as not to know that Mr. Rhodes, metaphorically speaking held a pistol at the heads of certain men in England, and said to them, If you do not support me I will denounce you and your complicity in the Raid."

The President at this stage became more excited, and shouted so loudly that the people in the street stopped to overhear the conversation. He said then : "And now you are remonstrating with me about arming. It is true I am arming, because I see clearly that I must defend my country." I replied quietly, "Pardon me, President, you are excited now ; let us reason over this matter calmy. There is no necessity for arming or building these forts, as far as another Raid is concerned, as I feel sure that such a thing will never be attempted again. The Johannesburg people have had enough of it, and the Imperial Government would certainly not allow any Raid to be made in the Transvaal again." "The British public," I added, "is aroused, and if any attempt were made again to organise a force to enter this country, there would be a great outcry, and the Imperial Government would take most vigorous steps to punish the organisers, and to prevent such freebooting expeditions."

The President approached me, and placed his hand on my shoulder. I could see that he was making a violent effort to suppress his excitement. He said "You mean well, but I have lost all confidence. What has happened will take place again, and I am determined to guard against it." He continued, "You are right, Johannesburg has had enough of it, because they know that they were misled. The Raid was made under the guise of the Outlanders' grievances. The men in the inner circle who organised the Raid did not care a brass farthing for the grievances of the Outlanders. They wanted to seize my country and dividdit amongst themselves as their companies The people of Johannesburg, as well as nearly all the Reformers who were in prison, were merely the pupets of these twelve men ; and, "he continued again becoming more excited, "I will tell you more some of these twelve men were those who introduced the bribery and corruption into this country. They were the first to obtain concessions from my Government, and when they could not obtain a large share of the plunder and always new concessions, they organised this Raid for the purpose of destroying the independence of the country, Had they obtained their desire, and secured a large interest in the dynamite and railway concessions, there would have been no Raid in this country."

I again appealed to the President and requested him to remain calm. I said, "Admitting all you say to be correct, remember that the bulk of the Outlander population, as you say yourself are innocent of these machinations. Why, then, punish them ? It is advisable, President, to shake hands with them listen to their grievances, and establish good feeling throughout the whole of South Africa." President Kruger replied sharply, "I would do it, but my confidence is gone. What is to prevent Mr. Rhodes and his coadjutors from again engineering some diabolical attempt against the independence of my country ?"

I left the President, and at innumerable interviews that I had with him subsequently I endeavoured by all the means in my power to conciliate him and bring him to a better frame of mind, and get him to shake off the terrible incubus of the Jameson Raid, which was disturbing his mind, and, with him, the whole burgher population of the country. I could write volumes on this matter, but your space is limited and I shall reserve full and elaborate details of all these matters for a book which I intend to publish, and which will be entitled "The Transvaal, and the True Histoyy of the Jameson Raid."

The points that I have now referred to must convince the public that Mr. Balfour was quite right and that any move made by the Imperial Government would have only convinced the Transvaal and the Dutch element throughout South Africa that the British authorities were connected with the Jameson Raid. Another statement of Mr Balfours, that the Government and the War Office facilitated in every possible way the movement of troops to South Africa, I must also endorse. I am quite sure that every unbiassed minds, both in this country and on the Continent must acknowledge that no other country could have moved such a large number of men in so short a space of time.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

THE last project in Russia for the invasion of India is contained in a book by a certain V.T. Lebedyeff which has recently been published in St. Petersburg and is thus reviewed by a writer in the *Daily Chronicle* :—

Things have somewhat changed since the Emperor Paul in an off-hand dispatch a few lines long told his Cossacks to concentrate at Orenburg and "march straight through Khiva and Bokhara to the River Indus, and thence to the Ganges," adding, a casual note, "if you want infantry I shall send some, but you had better do it your-self." Since 1801 the Russian bases for an invasion of India have been pushed south-east from Orenburg a thousand miles, and the railway to-day brings her troops direct to the Afghan frontier, running through territories of which the Emperor Paul could not even supply a map.

In December, 1893 the Transcaspians Railway was opened to Kushk, and at the present date twelve months later, we are learning some thousands of miles away that the railway bridge and embankment are as indispensable to the advance of large bodies of troops with modern equipment as their horses were to the Cossack adventurers of 1801. How widely this plan differs from the Asiatic incursion proposed by Skobeleff and from the Cossack raids of Paul there is no need to point out. Nor is it necessary to enter into any of the intricate geographical and statistical details of which this book is mainly made up. But as M. Lebedyeff has already acquired some reputation in Russia as the author of a work on "Lines of Operations in Case of War Between the Dual and Triple Alliances," it is worth while making accessible his chief conclusions on a matter of such surpassing interest to English readers.

M. Lebedyeff does not for a moment believe that a campaign with the immediate object of conquering India could be carried on by Russia with any prospect of success, nor does he, it is necessary to explain regard the conquest of India as a desirable triumph for Russia. His project is of a very different kind. He divides his plan of advance into four campaigns, after each of which he thinks Russia would find herself in an impregnable position, and could force England to make peace, while retaining her conquests and holding her hands free to construct new bases for a further advance. At the conclusion of the third of these campaigns she would find herself on the Indus with India at her mercy. The fourth campaign, from the Indus eastward, M. Lebedyeff thinks, would never need to be fought.

The seizure of Herat would be the first step. M. Lebedyeff agrees with McGregor that it would be more profitable for Russia to risk a war with England by seizing the fortress than to declare war in the hope of capturing it. Without disturbing the present disposition of troops in the Empire, he estimates that 22,000 men and forty-eight guns might be moved southward from Transcaspia and Turkestan, with a reserve of 11,000 men and twenty-two guns from the Caucasus, and 17,000 men and thirty-two guns from European Russia. While the Transcaspian Railway was engaged in the transport of this operating army, reserves would be concentrating at Petrovsk and Baku. To counteract this, England, M. Lebedyeff thinks, would probably attempt to instigate a Persian attack upon the Russian flank and he suggests the occupation of Tabriz and Khaf to insure against this. Herat being occupied by Russia, would it be possible to recapture it ? M. Lebedyeff thinks not.

The second Russian campaign would be an advance to Kandahar and Kabul with the object of forming there intermediate bases for the march to the Indus. This would involve the continuation of the railway to Sabzawar and Farrah, and the subjection of the country or the forcing of an alliance upon the Amir. At Kandahar, says M. Lebedyeff, England might oppose from 70,000 to 75,000 troops to 98,000 Russians, and he has no doubt whatever as to the result. A settlement with the Afghans would be more difficult. The Russian writer has no delusions as to the goodwill of the Amir, but he thinks the tribesmen would side with Russia when they saw English troops invading their country again. The display of Russian force, a subsidy, and the bribe of a frontier extended to the Indus, would induce the Amir to co-operate.

The third campaign would begin only after permanent bases had been equipped on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line, and the railway continued to Kandahar. Such operations might take years to carry out ; but M. Lebedyeff insists that the advance through Afghanistan must be carried on by alternate conquest and consolidation, a process which he compares to Russia's past operation in Central Asia ; and he relies upon England's inability to attack Russia in a vulnerable spot as a factor which would ensure intervals of peace. The beginning of the third campaign would see (1) at Kabul some 38,000 Russians with 10 500 more guarding their communications with the Turkestan Military District ; (2) at Kandahar 37,500 men with 57,000 on the Herat-Kandahar lines of communications ; and (3) in Chitral and Gilgit 7,000 men. With the despatch of two army corps from England the opposing British forces would number 230 0.0 men ; and with five divisions of reinforcements from the Caucasus and from Europe the Russian forces would be in equal strength. With this, he thinks, there could be no question of the Russians reaching the Indus.

It is interesting to note that M. Lebedyeff does not rely for the conquest of India on overwhelming forces. He is convinced of the superiority of Russian troops to the native Indian army, and, therefore, would limit the numbers of the invaders from consideration of supply. It is impossible here to make any remarks on his interminable estimates as to commissariat, but they are worked out in great detail, and based largely upon English authorities. Perhaps the best test of M. Lebedyeff's judgment is the scepticism with which he treats all assurances of a native rising against England. It is a widespread belief among Russians that at the very threat of a foreign invasion the natives would rise and throw off the English yoke. M. Lebedyeff would not risk the bones of a Cossack on such assurances. Anyone who knows the real temperament of the Indian peoples, he says, "could only hope for a rising after crushing victories for our troops. When absolutely the whole attention of England was concentrated on the frontier, and when the resources of England in the interior were weakened to the minimum." He thinks, however, that "the decay of the caste spirit will result in the formation of a really national and anti-British spirit." Then Russia's chance will come.

The Russians, however, says M. Lebedyeff would never penetrate to the interior of India. They would only use their conquests as an instrument for terrifying England into an alliance which would place our naval power at their disposal. Russia, he admits, could not govern India, while to liberate the country and create a confederacy of independent States would lead to civil war and intervention by other European Powers. Indeed, he thinks, England would return at the first opportunity. Russia's object would be to absorb Afghanistan and Beluchistan, making the Indus and the sea the eastern and southern boundaries of the new aquisitions, and extending the Transcaspian Railway system through Herat, Kandahar, Jacobabad and Karachi.

With the extension of our dominions he says, we could prepare new bases for irruption into India ; in our hands would be a Damocles' sword, by means of which we could thwart all English opposition in Europe, while England would be compelled to increase her army and live in constant dread of losing her Indian possessions. In all probability she would lead to a close alliance with Great Britain with immense advantage to both Powers. The Eastern Question would be settled in Russia's favour, and Russia would have as her neighbours in India, not fanatical Moslems and emasculated Hindus, but the English—the foremost nation in the world." The policy of blacking your neighbour's eyes to gain his good-will was never put forward with greater frankness and faith.

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THE LATE LORD AVA.

MRS. CRAWFORD, Paris correspondent of "Truth," writes :—The Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin have many sympathisers here in their overwhelming affliction. Lord Ava, like so many other victims of this unfortunate war, was young, and gave the brightest promise. He was remarkably handsome, and was certainly the joy of his father's heart, and, no doubt, also of his mother's. The last time I saw Lord Dufferin in Paris, and on other previous occasions, the affectionate father appeared in the course of conversation. He showed me a photo that had just been taken of Lord

WRITERS AND READERS.

We hear of an amusing correspondence, on a small matter, which has recently passed between Mr. Rudyard Kipling and a London firm of publishers. There arrived, care of this firm, which deals extensively in American books, a letter addressed from America to Mr. Kipling. It was re-posted direct to him at Rottingdean, with a formal note in these words:—The enclosed letter has just reached us from America, and you will see we had to pay a letter-fine of 3*d.* on it.—Your obedient servants, Gay & Bird.

The following acknowledgment reached Messrs. Gay and Bird a few days later, dated, of course, from Mr. Kipling's house, the Elms, Rottingdean:—Dear Sir,—Mr. Rudyard Kipling desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Nov. 30. The letter you enclose was from a firm of pirate publishers on the Pacific Slope, and Mr. Kipling is glad to learn that you are only 3*d.* out of pocket by it.—Faithfully yours,—S. Anderson.

To this, it seems, Messrs. Gay and Bird replied in these terms:—In forwarding you the letter from America addressed to our care we thought we were doing a courteous act. We did not know from whom it came but because it was "from a firm of pirate publishers on the Pacific Slope," your secretary reports that you are glad to learn that we are only 3*d.* out of pocket by it. This strikes us as the action of an "Absent-Minded Beggar."—Yours faithfully,—Gay & Bird. P.S.—Kindly put the 3*d.* in the tambourine.

Two books which derive interest from the state of things in South Africa are to be published by Mr. Everett, who recently started business on his own account. One is by Captain Hayes, a well-known writer on horses, and deals with the Boer ponies. It tells all about them from first-hand experience, and so in a measure, must be a study in Boer mobility. The other book has the title, "In the Land of the Boers," and is by Mr. Oliver Osborne. It gives an account of ten years' residence in South Africa, notably in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Mr. Osborne saw something of President Kruger.

When Mr. A. W. Hutton left London to take up a Church living in the country, Mr. F. C. Gould did a book-plate for him as a parting gift. This being told, Mr. Hutton, whom so many writers and readers knew as the librarian of the Gladstone Library at the National Liberal Club will no doubt have endless applications for copies of the book-plate. It shows him in his study, writing hard, surrounded by books, and looking quite a "monk of great renown." Might not Mr. Gould do book-plates for our celebrities most on the public tongue just now? Its a promising line!

A biography of a man who had a varied and interesting career will be published before long by Mr. Heinemann. It is the life of William Cotton Oswell, and is written by his son, Mr. W. E. Oswell. The book gives a lively sketch of service with the old East India Company, including adventures of sport in India. Then the Crimea, where Oswell carried secret-service money for Lord Raglan, and helped the surgeon on the field, is dealt with. Further, there are accounts of five expeditions into Africa between the years 1844-51. Two of these expeditions were made with Livingstone, who thenceforward plays an important part in the book. It will be illustrated.

Within a few days Messrs. Putnam will publish the Russell Lowell volume, "Impressions of Spain," which was announced some time ago. Twenty-one years have passed since Russell Lowell went to Madrid as American Minister. Spain has changed so little, however, that his official dispatches would still form a picture of its life. It is from these dispatches that the volume has been edited, high politics, of course, being given no place. One learns with interest that most of Russell Lowell's dispatches from Madrid are in the hadwriting of his secretary, not his own. He was a diplomat who dictated. The volume has a capital potrait of him.

Announcement will be made by the "Academy," of the books of the past year which it is "crowning." The some at disposal is divided into six portions of 25 guineas each, which have been allotted to six books, representing various branches of literature, notable for promise, sincerity, and thoroughness in literary art. The six awards are as follow:—

Poetry: Mr W B Yeats, for "The Wind Among the Reeds."
Fiction: "Zack" (Miss Gwendoline Keats), for "On Trial."
Biography: Mr Hilaire Belloc, for "Danton: a Study."
History: Mr G M Trevelyan, for "England in the Age of Wycliffe."
Translation: Mrs Garnett, for her translation of Turgeneff's novels.
Miscellaneous: The Rev H G Graham, for "The Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century."

Mr. Nimmo now supplies details of a number of volumes for his new series of handbooks dealing with the Babylonians, Assyrians, and allied Semitic races of ancient history. Professor McCurdy, of Toronto University, is to write on the history and government of the Hebrews, and Professor Archibald Duff, of Airedale College Bradford, on their ethics and religion. Then Professor Hommel of Munich is to treat of the language, history and religion of the Sumerians. He will also tell the history of the Babylonians and the Assyrians down to the fall of Babylon. Two American scholars, Professor Craig and Professor Hilprecht are dealing with the religion of the Babylonians and Assyrians, and the excavations relating to those peoples.

The discoveries which have been made in Arabia with the history and religion of the Arabians, are to form the subject of a volume by Dr. Glazier, of Munich. Again Professor Macdonald of Hartfield Theological Seminary, America, is to trace the development of Islamic theology, jurisprudence and theory of the State. Other books in the series are to be devoted to Phœnicia Polestine and Syria Arabic literature and science since Mohammed, and to the influence of Semitic art and mythology on Western nations. It will be seen therefore that the Semitic peoples of ancient history are to be described from every side. The volumes will appear at interval of about a month.

Of pictures, especially portraits of celebrities, the English public are never tired. There has been issued by Messrs. Constable a gallery of "National Worthies"—namely, a selection from the National Portrait Gallery. The first portrait is that of the Queen; the next plate shows us Gladstone in his prime. To turn the succeeding pages is to be brought face to face with the great men and the gifted women who have made English history what it is. The volume, which is luxuriously bound, might indeed be called an English history by portraits—in particular of the Victorian era. It is, luxuriously bound and at the end has a set of short monographs.

The memoir of the Duchess of Teck will be published by Mr. Murray.—The new edition of Mr. Vandam's "Englishman in Paris" is to be at three-and-sixpence. This book has sold eight thousand copies in the more expensive forms. Messrs. Chatto, who will now publish it, have also nearly ready a novel, by Mr. Vandam, entitled "A Court Tragedy." A character in it is Charlotte Brandauer, the celebrated actress, who in the year 1750 was murdered on the stage.—Mr. Edwin Markham's volume of poems, "The Man With the Hoe," which has made such a stir in America, is being published here by Messrs. Gay and Bird. They are adding to their Bibelots Series a selection from the minor poems of Keats, which Mr. Potter Briscoe has prepared. Canon Donaldson, of Truro, is publishing with Messrs. Rivington a work entitled "Five Great Oxford Leaders"—these being Keble, Newman, Pusey, Liddon, and Church.—The fourth volume, now forthcoming, of Spurgeon's biography covers the last fourteen years of his life, from 1878 to 1892; not merely the last year, as was stated here by a slip of the pen.

So far as history is concerned, there has been only one Marquess of Granby—he who, in the reign of George II. and the opening years of that of George III., had in England a widespread popularity of which signs still remain in the number of English country inns named after him. Up to now, this particular Marquess (whose name wos John Manners) has lacked a "sacred poet"—in other words, a biographer, whom he has now found in Mr. Walton Evelyn Manners. From that gentleman comes, through Messrs. Macmillan and Co., "Some Account of the Military, Political, and Social Life of the Right Hon. John Manners, Marquess of Granby, P.C., M.P., D.C.L., Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces." It takes the form of a volume of 403 pages, including appendices and index. Mr. Manners asks pardon for the "prolixness" (i.e., prolixity) with which he has filled up the skeleton of biographic fact available. It is difficult, however, not to condemn Mr. Manners for a verbosity which must need defeat the end he had in view—the whitewashing (so to speak) of the memory of the popular Lord Granby, so harshly aspersed by Horace Walpole in particular. Only the most determined students will peruse from cover to cover this elaborate biography, which would have been so very much more effective if it had had the proportions only of a monograph. Walpole, fortunately, lived to recant a good deal of his criticism on Lord Granby, of whom he said, in his Memoirs of the Reign of George III., that "His mind was rich in the qualities that became his elevated situation. Intrepidity, almerdity, humanity, and generosity were not only innate in his breast, but were never corrupted there. His courage and his tenderness were never disunited. . . . His rank, his services, and the idolatry of the people could inspire him with no pride—a sensation his nature knew not. . . His domestic qualities were all of the amiable kind." This, from an unwilling praiser, was praise indeed, and shows how well justified Mr. Walter Manners was when he set to work to produce the substantial volume before us.

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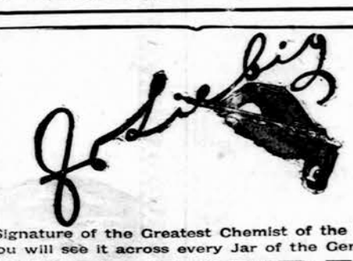
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